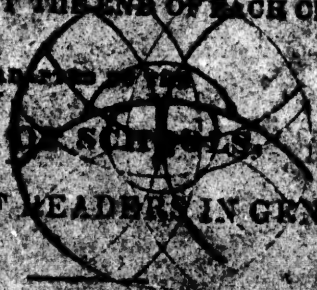


And Justice
AN
EPITOME
OF THE
HISTORY, STATISTICS, &c.
of
NOVA-SCOTIA.

WITH QUESTIONS AT THE END OF EACH CHAPTER.


USE OF SCHOOLS,
AS WELL AS OF READERS IN GENERAL.

BY A NOVA-SCOTIAN.

"Happy Land is
where eighty Summers you have blessed (O Land,
how short a period in the Page of Time!)
where Savage Tribes, with terror in their hearts,
lurked o'er thy Fields, and ravaged all thy Grain;
O Land—how changed the scene!"

BRIDGE VILLAGE.

PRINTED BY ROBERT AND BLACKBURN,
1841.

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1914

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ADAPTED TO THE
USE OF SCHOOLS,
AS WELL AS OF READERS IN GENERAL.

By a Nova-Scotian.

[C. B. Owen]

"Happy Acadia!
Scarce eighty Summers yet have blessed thy clime;
(How short a period in the page of Time!)
Since savage Tribes, with terror in their train,
Rushed o'er thy fields, and ravaged all thy plain;
And now—how changed the scene!"

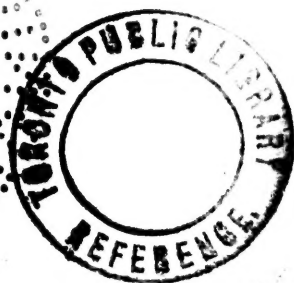
—
RISING VILLAGE.

—
HALIFAX:

PRINTED BY ENGLISH AND BLACKADAR,

1842.

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INTRODUCTION.



In the course of her excellent instructions to Youth, Mrs. Chapone "Entreats them to learn *Geography* in such a manner as to fix it in their *minds*, so that it may not be lost or forgotten among other acquisitions, but that it may remain ready for use during the remainder of life." This advice is judicious as regards the study of *Geography* generally, but it becomes more strictly applicable when directed to the acquisition of knowledge of our own country. The period, indeed, appears to have arrived, in which a plain and succinct *History of Nova-Scotia* has become necessary, especially for the use of our Schools. Now that Legislative attention is about being directed to the establishment of some general and diffusive system of Education for this Province, a fitting opportunity presents itself for putting forth such a manual. We may now well apply to *this* country, words used by Washington Irving, as to his own : — "There is a growing curiosity about my country ; a craving desire for correct information."

Valuable as is Haliburton's work, and hearty as was the welcome with which the public received it, yet it was not written with a view to School instruction. Bromley's excellent "General description of Nova Scotia" has not been published since the year 1825, and is now very scarce ; and Crosskill's "Comprehensive Outline" is also out of print. From those, as well as other authors, the compiler has derived much of that information, which he now anxiously endeavours to impart to others. The public has the right to demand from those who thus approach it, attention and industry, and he trusts that he will endeavour not to fail in the exercise of those qualities. His little Work probably possesses a full share of defects, but he has taught himself to believe, that when a Nova Scotian thus seeks to benefit his country, his attempt carries with it a favorable appeal.

It would be a useful employment to dwell upon the period, when the groans of so many of our early settlers "sighed in the breeze," and when the yell of the fierce Indian was heard, where peace and plenty now surround us. The retrospect would engender feelings of grateful content, and remind us that our "Lot has fallen to us in pleasant places." Nor should we either

forget or underrate the sufferings of those hardy adventurers who encamped in the deep Forests, in their frail tenements, encountering the winter's tempests, with savages for their neighbours, and the dreary howls of the winds for their music.

It is hoped that the Questions which follow each chapter may afford assistance to the Instructor, or serve as a guide to the Student.

The chief object of this work will be to narrate Events: trace the progress and advancement, and to delineate the other features of NOVA-SCOTIA.

In the Appendix will be found a Vocabulary, explaining words printed in *Italics*, throughout the work.

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CHAPTER I.

" Various nations, and tongues, and languages, will fill America with the renown of Columbus, and bless his name to the latest posterity."

W. IRVING.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA ; FROM THE VOYAGE OF AMERICUS VESPUCCI, A. D. 1499, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DE MONT, A. D. 1618.

Until the progress of the Crusades, in the twelfth century, and discovery of the properties of the Magnet, A. D. 1302, but slight advance had been made in maritime or commercial discoveries. To Portugal is assigned the glory of having been the first Nation which had prosecuted regular plans of discovery. Columbus, born at Genoa, A. D. 1435, entered into the service of its Sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, and discovering the new Continent, he, in their name, took possession of a large portion of it. Sailing from Palos, in Andalusia, in 1492, this renowned navigator reached San Salvador, one of the Bahamas, on the 12th of October, thus "acquiring for one half of the world a knowledge of the other." Americus Vespucci, a Florentine, reached America in 1499, and by transferring his name to it, ensured a distinction which belonged to his predecessor. John Cabot having in 1497 obtained for Henry VII of England, similar title by possession to a considerable part of North America, Francis I, King of France, sought participation in these *acquisitions*. He accordingly sent out Verazzano in 1525, who made two voyages, sailing along Florida and Newfoundland, which countries he named New France. He died in attempting a third voyage. The exer-

tions of the French to colonize America, were not for some time resumed. Sebastian Cabot in 1498 discovered Newfoundland, of which Gilbert took more formal possession in 1583. He had left England, under a patent of colonization from Elizabeth, with five ships and 250 men. In 1576 Fro-bisher explored the Labrador Coast. Meantime Cartier had taken possession of the Bay de Chaleur, for the French Crown. In 1590, English adventurers resorted to Cape Breton, to which the French previously had made voyages.

The first attempt to colonize any part of NOVA-SCOTIA, appears to have been made by the Marquis de la Roche, whom Henry IV had despatched from France in 1598, with a number of convicts. Strange to say, he selected as his place of more immediate settlement, *Sable Island*, a small and dangerous spot, without harbors. In 1603, De Monts was appointed Governor General of New France, which then included the extensive region between Virginia and Hudson's Bay. He chose Port Royal (our Annapolis) for the capital. His zeal and intelligence have ennobled his name, and even untutored Indians admired his justice. In 1618 his Forts there were destroyed by Sir Samuel Argyll, Governor of Virginia.

Questions on Chapter 1st.

What two events in particular, advanced the progress of Discovery ?

Which was the first Nation that pursued regular plans for discovering distant countries ?

When and where was Columbus born ?

What discoveries did he make, and for whom ?

From whom did America derive its name ?

Relate the information afforded by this Chapter, as to Cabot ?

What events are stated to have taken place in 1525 ?

When and by whom was Newfoundland discovered?

Detail the Adventures of Gilbert and Frobisher?

What is stated as to Cape Breton?

Who first attempted to colonize Nova Scotia?

What period, and to what extent?

What authority had De Monts? What was his character?

By whom were his forts destroyed, and when?

CHAPTER II.

"History has no record of deeper and more romantic interest than that of the discovery and early conquest of America."
REID.

GRANT OF KING JAMES, 1621. CAPTURE OF FRENCH TRANSPORTS BY SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER. SUFFERINGS AT PORT ROYAL (ANNAPOLIS) TREATY OF ST. GERMAINS, 1632. TREATY OF BRED A, 1667.

We now reach the period of the first Conveyance or Transfer of Nova Scotia, King James having, in 1621, granted the territory between the St. Croix and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling. One of the alleged descendants of this nobleman lately, altho' without success, commenced proceedings against the British Government, in relation to this claim. Alexander named the country *New Scotland*, or (in Latin to the same purport,) *NOVA-SCOTIA*. His attempts to introduce Scotch settlers were abortive.

He had however succeeded in capturing several Transports, with ordnance and stores, while on the passage from France to Quebec, under the French "*Company of New France*." Claude de la Tour, an adventurous nobleman, had married an English lady, and was created one of the new order of Barons of Nova Scotia. Failing to capture, (on behalf of Alexander) Cape Sable, from his son, who

had erected a Fort there, in the name of Franco, he removed to *Port Royal*. Many of the settlers, there,—indeed thirty out of seventy, died during the winter, from want of sufficient shelter and supplies,—so that in the following year Sir William conveyed to his fellow adventurer, Claude de la Tour, all of Nova Scotia, excepting Cape Breton. By the Treaty of St. Germain, in 1632, the English relinquished to France all their claim to Acadia, on which Louis XIII divided it between Razillai, Charles Etienne de la Tour, and Deuys. Razillai dying soon after, Charmise was sent from France, as Commander in Chief, but La Tour vigorously contested the possession, until perpetual feuds terminated in his sad defeat. His successful rival dying, La Tour married the widow, and then claimed Nova Scotia as his own. In 1634, Cromwell reconquered this Country, and granted the same to La Tour, Temple, (the celebrated Author) and Crowne, but in 1667 it was again ceded to France by the Treaty of *Breda*, the French Government undertaking to reimburse its then possessor, Sir Thomas Temple, about £16,000 expended in the Forts and improvements made by him. The French reaped the benefit, however, without paying the cost.

Questions on Chapter 2d.

Relate the particulars of the first *grant* of Nova-Scotia ?

By whom was that Province named ?

Was the Earl of Stirling unsuccessful in his attempts to colonize ?

What effect had the Treaty of St. Germain on Nova Scotia ?

How did Charles Etienne de la Tour become entitled to it, and how is his name known in our Provincial History ?

Through what changes did Nova-Scotia pass in 1634 ?
When was the Treaty of Breda entered upon ? How
did it affect Nova-Scotia ?

CHAPTER III.

" A War ensues.—

Both parties lose by turns, neither scarce wins,
Till peace, propounded by a Truce, begins."

DRYDEN.

TREATY OF BREDa, 1667. CONQUESTS BY SIR WIL-
LIAM PHIPPS. TREATY OF RYSWICK, 1696.

By the Treaty of Breda, Acadia was ceded to France, while it *invested* England with Antigua, Montserrat, and part of St. Christophers.

Charles II at once directed Temple to surrender possession to De Bourg, the French commissioner, and the royal authority finally compelled the former to abandon. To the time of the Treaty the French had occupied detached districts ; nor could it have been expected that settlements could materially have increased while the country was subjected to perpetual molestations of the English. It was also without permanent aid or energetic patronage, either from the parent country or from its Canadian Provinces. Belief in legends of gold and silver mines in Acadia had passed away, and the benefits of the Fur trade and Fisheries secured almost the only motives for emigration to its shores. Indeed it is computed that the entire French population did not then exceed 1000 souls. Notwithstanding the able representations of French Commissioners, (from time to time) had urged the the more permanent fortifying LeHave, Canseau and Pemaquid, yet even those important stations had not been judiciously strengthened.

After a peaceful period of twenty years, the people of Massachusetts determined to attempt wrest

ing this Colony from French dominion. England had declared war against France in 1689. Sir William Phipps, an enterprising native of that brave colony, was placed in command of 700 men, in transports, with the following force, viz :—

1 Frigate with 40 guns,
1 Ship with 16 guns,
Another with 8 guns,

With this strong armament he reached Port Royal in May, 1690. The garrison being held by less than 90 troops, and the forts being dilapidated, Manival, the Governor, entered into a verbal treaty of surrender. Phipps seems to have sought for and obtained some excuse for *annulling* this arrangement, and treated the Priests and their churches alike with disrespect and injury, and delivered up the place to pillage. He then re-embarked his men, and obliged the Governor and forty of his soldiers to accompany them.

On his voyage homeward, this General attacked *Chedabucto*, but the brave garrison persisted in its defence, until the English set the buildings on fire. Even then, honorable terms of capitulation were obtained, and the inhabitants conveyed to Placentia. Phipps then proceeded to reduce the fortifications at Port Royal. This country was then considered as a conquered Province, and added by a new Charter to the government of Massachusetts. As *Port Royal* was not protected by a Garrison, the inhabitants were attacked by pirates, who infamously hanged some of them, burnt houses, and destroyed cattle. Shortly afterwards the French Governor Villabon took possession of the place after other acts of aggression, and being re-enforced by two ships, and aided by Indians, Villabon captured *Pemaquid* notwithstanding the strength of its fortifications.

The people of Boston, however, soon sent Colonel Church with about 500 men, who ravaged *Beau Basin*, (Cumberland) and speedily retook other parts of the country. Up the Bay of Fundy, the conquerors burnt the Churches and buildings of many who refused to aid the English in their pursuing attacks on the Indians. Many of their cattle were destroyed ; and dikes which had been laboriously erected were, with disgraceful speed, levelled or destroyed.

By the Treaty of *Ryswick*, in the year 1696, King William restored to France this far off and undervalued country.

Questions on Chapter 3d.

By what treaty, and when, was Acadia transferred to France?

What circumstances had *retarded* extensive settlements therein?

What was its then French population?

What were the conquests of Sir William Phipps, and at what period?

To what sufferings were the Inhabitants of *Port Royal* exposed?

What happened at *Chedabucto*?

Where is *Pemaquid*, and what befel that place?

Where is *Beau Basin*, and by whom was it taken?

How were many of the Acadians cruelly treated?

The name of what place is assigned to the treaty of pacification of 1696?

What territory did France thereby acquire?

CHAPTER IV.

" How many venturous Britons meet their doom,
 New to the field, and heroes in their bloom,
 ————— They leave their native shore,
 To march were seldom Britons marched before.
 The toil looks lovely in the hero's eyes,
 And danger serves but to enhance the prize."

ADDISON.

CAUSES DISTURBING THE PEACE OF ACADIA. ARMA-
 MENT FROM NEW ENGLAND. ATTACKS ON PORT
 ROYAL, IN 1704 AND 1710.

The Treaty of Ryswick not only re-established tranquility in the west and north of Europe, but also defined, although imperfectly, the boundaries between New England and Acadia. Questions relating to these boundaries disturbed the peace of France and England for a protracted period. These contentions were owing,

1st To uncertainty of the locality of the precise River St. Croix named in the Treaty :—

2nd From a sort of hereditary enmity between the two nations :—and from

3rdly The immense extent of land included in the grants made by each party.

The English still continuing to occupy the Fishing stations, Villabon perpetually threatened *reprisals* which he had not means to effect. Queen Anne's war of eleven years commenced in 1702. Massachusetts once more undertook the reconquest of Nova Scotia, and sent, in 1704, Church, in command of 500 troops, with whom he overran parts of the Province, and carried considerable plunder to Massachusetts. In 1707 the New England States despatched a force of 1000 soldiers with two ships of war, against *Port Royal*, but Subercase, the Governor, repulsed their attack. A similar force a second time renewed their assault soon afterwards, but again were unsuccessful.

General Nicholson, an able officer sailing from New England with five regiments, arrived off Annapolis in September, 1710. Subercase, its brave Governor, held out for six days, but having less than 300 troops, he was compelled to yield possession. The troops returned to France. The sovereignty of Nova Scotia, after having passed thro' so many changes, was now about to be permanently annexed to the Crown of Britain. For several years, however, the French and Indian natives occasionally rose against their conquerors. Another difficulty arose from the want of settlers. Many of the Acadians, (of whom 4000 were males capable of bearing arms) took the oath of allegiance to the King of England, with the express understanding that they should not be liable to fight against their countrymen.

How miserable had been the lot of the Acadians for upwards of a century, during which they so frequently passed from the protecting sovereignty of one Crown to the unfriendly sway of another! In the midst of spoliation, and sometimes of cruelty, they retained faithful allegiance to their Sovereign, and refused to take up arms against their Indian allies.

Questions on Chapter 4th.

- What was effected by the 'Treaty of Ryswick?
- Describe the main causes of disputes as to Acadia?
- Within what years was Queen Anne's War limited?
- What was effected by Colonel Church in 1704?
- Relate the particulars of the Wars of 1707?
- What was accomplished by General Nicholson?
- Did the French and Indians patiently submit to British Sovereignty?
- What are the remarks in this chapter as to the Acadians?
- Is not their loyalty worthy of approbation?

CHAPTER V.

—————" They were always bent
 'To serve their Crown, and loyal by descent ;
 Their constancy so firm, and conduct just,
 Deserved at once, two royal masters' trust."

DRYDEN.

NOVA SCOTIA CEDED TO ENGLAND BY TREATY OF
 UTRECHT IN 1713. CIRCUMSTANCES AND NUM-
 BER OF THE FRENCH NEUTRALS.

However desirous the French may have been to repossess Nova Scotia, yet by the celebrated treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was yielded to England. It has ever since enjoyed the privilege of remaining under that Government. In that year the name of Anna-polis (Anne's city) was substituted for that of Port Royal. The fortifications there were strengthened, and it was occupied by a garrison of New England soldiers. It then became the Capital of Nova Scotia, and so remained until 1749, when Halifax became the seat of Government.

In 1714, one of the previous conquerors of Nova Scotia (General Nicholson) arrived as its Commander in chief. The Colonial Government was vested in that officer, and in his absence in the Lieutenant Governor at Annapolis. The Acadians, or French settlers, having, by a recent capitulation, been permitted to remain two years in the Province, he could not gain their entire allegiance. In 1719 Colonel Phillips arrived, and succeeded to the Government. We then first learn of the formation of a Council, and Hibbert Binney, and eleven other gentlemen were appointed to the first Board. Of those *functionaries*, all but one (Adams) were military officers.

At this period the population of Nova Scotia was composed of French, who continued to reside within it, while trading adventurers from time to

time resorted thither. Although these Acadian French occupied the country as if they had transferred their allegiance from their natural Sovereign, yet their hopes still clung to it with fond earnestness, nor were their misfortunes sufficient to efface their feelings of loyalty. It was now conceded to this interesting people, that they should be free from magisterial control, and they themselves were permitted annually to elect 24 Deputies, who decided their controversies. The Council was authorised to convene three times in each year, in order to hear appeals from the decision of the Deputies. Abbe Raynal asserts that "there never was a cause, either civil or criminal, of importance enough to be carried before the higher jurisdiction." They were freed from the Provincial Taxes, and were allowed to trade with France and its colonies. Governor Phillips failing in his endeavours to prevail on them to take the oath of allegiance, he proceeded to England, hoping that his personal explanation of Colonial affairs might lead to some definite and more satisfactory course of procedure. During his absence the entreaties of Lieutenant Governor Armstrong had proved more successful. On the return of the Governor, the following Oath was administered to nearly 900 of their number. "Je promets et jure sincerement, en foi de Chretien, que je serai entirement fidele, et obeirai vraiment, sa Majeste La Roi George, que je reconnais pour le Souverain seigneur de l'Acadia ou nouvelle Ecosse—Ainsi Dieu me soit en aide. "I promise and sincerely swear, on the faith of a Christian, that I will be entirely faithful, and truly obey his Majesty King George, and that I acknowledge him as Sovereign Lord of Acadia or New Scotland.—So help me God."

The Government of *that* day appears to have acted liberally towards these FRENCH NEUTRALS, and indeed the English ministry had directed that no severity should be used towards them. There were then in and around Annapolis, about 1250 Neutrals capable of warfare, and in the other parts of the Province there resided about 3000. The praise and commiseration of the Abbe Raynal seems to have been justly bestowed on this interesting race.

—————“ Zeal for worth distrest
Is proper virtue to the brave and best.”

Questions on Chapter 5th.

By what Treaty, and when, was Nova-Scotia finally ceded to England?

What name was substituted for that of Port Royal?

Who was appointed Governor in 1704?

Who succeeded him?

What were the peculiar circumstances of the Acadians?

What were they then termed?

How were they treated by the Government?

How was that remarkable people governed?

What was the number of them at and around Annapolis?

How many of the French Neutrals occupied other parts of Nova-Scotia?

CHAPTER VI.

—————“ A Citadel

Much famed in olden times for war's exploits,
And holding out its strength against the force
Of thundering opposition.”

SMART.

**FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST CANSEAU AND ANNA-
POLIS IN 1744. ATTACK AGAINST LOUISBURG.**

Peace for a period of unusual duration had happily existed between France and England, when the former power declared War in March, 1744. Quesnel, the Governor of Cape Breton, receiving

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early information of this event, sent an expedition to Canseau, although contrary to his orders from France. That station was taken, and his forces twice besieged Annapolis, but with a far different result. Its almost dismantled fortress still was strengthened by forty pieces of cannon, with which, and the aid of troops just arrived from Massachusetts, the Town was still bravely held. Shirley, the Governor of New England, thus encouraged, obtained, by the majority of a single vote in Council, authority to proceed to the attack of Louisburg. On the fortifications of that interesting city, the French had expended, during 25 years, £1,200,000, hoping to retain it as the bulwark of their power in America. With its massy stone walls, extending round two and a half miles : its ditch eighty feet wide, its noted bastions, and its batteries mounting one hundred cannons, it seemed to defy the approach of an enemy. The enterprise was entered upon with ardent zeal, and Pepperil, a Colonel of Militia, was furnished with a levy of militia and volunteers. Massachusetts provided upwards of 3000 men, Connecticut added 500, while New Hampshire contributed 300. As they were Protestants attacking the Roman Catholics, bigotry very probably fanned their zeal, and lent earnestness to their courage. In 1745 they arrived at Canseau, where they remained three weeks. Commodore Warren arrived there from the West Indies, and aiding the force with his fleet, they approached Louisburg in April, and taking one of the batteries, they pointed its guns against the city. Although exposed to the fire of the enemy, they drew their cannon through a tedious morass, and although previously repulsed in five attacks, the Commodore captured a line of battle ship, and forced a capitulation on the 18th of

June. Prince Edward Island (then called St. John) was soon afterwards captured. By the concurrence of numerous favourable circumstances, and the adventurous courage of Provincials and the Navy, this celebrated fortress was wrested from France. An attempt to seize on Nova Scotia had been formed, but by this successful siege it became unexpectedly frustrated, and a strong fleet indeed had sailed from France for the purpose of re-conquering Nova Scotia; and although it had escaped the vigilance of English cruisers, yet hearing of this notable event on the passage, the design was abandoned.

Questions on Chapter 6th.

By whom were Canseau and Annapolis attacked in 1744?

With what success?

By whom was Louisburg besieged?

What was its state at that period?

Furnish some particulars of this remarkable siege?

What was its result?

What other success attended the New England arms?

What attempt against Nova Scotia became frustrated by these conquests?

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CHAPTER VII.

————— Brave vessels,
 (Who had no doubt some noble creatures in them)
 Dashed all to pieces. The most mighty Neptune
 Seemed to besiege and make his bold waves tremble,
 Yea, his dread trident shake.

SHAKESPEARE.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY FRANCE TO RETAKE NOVA-
 SCOTIA. MISFORTUNES OF FRENCH FLEETS CAPE-
 BRETON RESTORED TO FRANCE BY TREATY OF AIX
 LA CHAPELLE.

The French ministers deeply felt the loss of their strong hold, Louisburg, and despatched a powerful armament for the reduction of that fort, and finally for conquest of the West Indies, Nova Scotia, and other parts of the North American Coast. Early in 1746, 11 ships of the line, 59 other vessels with 3000 veterans, sailed from Brest, and escaped the vigilance of one English squadron, and the pursuit of another. The tempests however shattered four of the line of battle ships; and three others, finding none at the point of rendezvous, returned to France. Similar tempestuous weather assailed a portion of that French fleet, with which de la Jonquiere, Governor of Canada, was proceeding against Annapolis. Near Cape Sable fierce tempests assailed his fleet, which he was reluctantly compelled to take back to France crippled and injured. Thus this mighty armament which was expected to effect the conquest of North America, was completely baffled, without having struck a blow or met an enemy. General thanksgivings were offered up, and the colonists are said to have looked upon these remarkable frustrations of mere human power, as special interferences of Divine Providence. The fate of these armaments may

well remind us of the moral furnished by the poet Cowper, in the following lines :—

Bound on a voyage of awful length,
And dangers little known ;
A stranger to superior strength,
Man vainly trusts his own :—

But oars alone can ne'er prevail,
To reach the distant coast ;
The breath of Heaven must fill the sail,
Or all the toil is lost.

A renewed attempt, made with 38 ships, under de la Jonquiere, was alike unsuccessful. Being encountered by the fleets of Admirals Anson and Warren, they defeated him in a memorable sea fight. But notwithstanding these circumstances, so propitious to the British Crown, its ministers soon afterwards, for certain reasons connected with its foreign policy, relinquished to France possessions which that Power had unsuccessfully endeavoured to acquire by conquest. On the 7th of October, 1748, the celebrated treaty of Aix la Chapelle was perfected, and the restitution of Cape Breton to France was among its terms. An ungracious proceeding this must have appeared to the brave Provincialists who had fought for and won that important action.

Nor were the members of the French government ignorant of the value of this acquisition. They urged on their minister concerned in the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, to affect indifference as to the yielding up of Quebec, while at the same time he was to use every exertion to acquire it.

Questions on Chapter 7th.

For what purposes did the French ministry send out a fleet ?

In what year was the Brest fleet dispatched against Nova Scotia ?

What was its fate ?

Was a succeeding naval armament also unsuccessful, and why ?

Of what are we thereby reminded ?

Was Cape Breton soon afterwards relinquished to France ?

By what Treaty, and when ?

Were the French Government then aware of the value of this acquisition ?

CHAPTER VIII.

*"O beauteous Peace !
Sweet union of a State ! what else but thou,
Gives safety, strength, and glory to a people
Instead of wasteful fury."*

THOMSON.

ATTEMPTS BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR COLONIZING NOVA-SCOTIA. ITS EXPENDITURES. HALIFAX BUILT. ITS PROGRESS AND DIFFICULTIES.

England now being at Peace, leisure was afforded for effecting some plan by which Nova Scotia might be settled by such numbers as would entirely overawe the Acadians. The return from expensive wars to quiet peace, put out of active employment a large number of officers and men of the Army and Navy. The British Government becoming more alive to the importance of the Colony, and being instigated by earnest entreaties from Massachusetts, the Board of Trade and Plantations were directed to frame and execute a plan for colonization. The Earl of Halifax, its President, warmly embarked in the matter, and proffered a grant of Land in the colony to each of the intended

settlers, who were in 1748 completely conveyed to Chebucto at great expense, £40,000 having been liberally voted for that purpose. The new settlement was established there, and its name changed to that of Halifax. Its admirable harbor and proximity to the Fisheries formed the inducements for preferring this locality to the more fertile parts of the Province. The annual grants towards the support of the colony had amounted up to the year 1755, to £415,584. The settlers were provided with maintenance for twelve months, with arms and ammunition, and with instruments for erecting houses and for clearing the land, and for the prosecution of the Fisheries. Government also imported for them from New England, Lumber, and other necessaries for building. Their active and prudent Governor (Cornwallis) urged them on to energetic exertions: established a police, together with his Executive Council of six persons, vigilantly performed the duties of Government. Before winter had set in, a neat wooden Town, for the accommodation of 3760 settlers, had been erected.

But in the midst of this comfort and success, two circumstances conspired to render the situation of the inhabitants anxious and alarming. The Indians frequently attacked them, in their stealthy and secret inroads:—and sad indeed was the fate of those who fell within their merciless power.

Of that hapless number, some were murdered by the Indians, and their scalps—(that is, the skin which covers part of the head)—taken, and borne away as trophies of success. Others were obliged to traverse, by sad and wearisome journies, to Louisburg, where the French purchased them from their swarthy allies. Besides these unhappy circumstances, the anxiety of the settlers was increased by exertions of the French Governor of

New France forcibly to retain possession of a portion of territory comprehended within the present boundaries of New Brunswick. He insisted, in the name of his Government, that it was not included within the boundaries now constituting Nova Scotia proper, to which alone he urged that Great Britain had become entitled. Great Britain asserted from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence.

Questions on Chapter 8th.

What circumstances induced the British Government to determine on colonizing Nova Scotia?

What nobleman was conspicuous in this attempt?

When was Halifax built?

Under what circumstances?

What is related in this Chapter concerning Governor Cornwallis?

What two circumstances embarrassed the inhabitants of Halifax?

How did the Indians conduct themselves towards them?

What difference then existed between the Governor of New France and the Provincial Government?

CHAPTER IX.

" Let us appear not rash nor diffident ;
 Immoderate valor swells into a fault ;
 And fear admitted into public Councils,
 Betray, like treason — Let us shun them both.
 ————— We have bulwarks round us ;
 Within our walls are troops inured to toil."

ADDISON.

FORTIFICATIONS AND CONTESTS AT BAY VERTE IN 1740.
 SUCCESS OF MAJOR LAWRENCE. ATTACK ON DART-
 MOUTH. WAR DECLARED IN 1755.

Bay Verte is a narrow Isthmus, connecting Nova Scotia with New Brunswick. Now, to secure this pass became an important point with the French, although it would seem that they could not seize on it without their breaking through a solemn Treaty. Monsieur la Corne commenced the erection of fortifications there, pretending that it was within the government of Canada, and soon parties of Indians united with him. Early in 1750, Governor Cornwallis sent troops to that spot, under Major Lawrence. As they approached towards the Fort, the inhabitants burned their houses, seeking protection under the French chief, whose force was by this accession increased to 1500 well armed men. Deterred by these unexpected numbers, and failing to effect reconciliation by his interview with La Corne, Lawrence withdrew his troops to Halifax. But his second visit, with 1000 more under his command, led to different results.

His energetic attack obliged the enemy to flee across the River, where LaCorne had built *Fort Sejour*. Fort Lawrence was then erected, and well garrisoned by the British, on the other side. The French afterwards built two other forts within the disputed territory, and the Indians and Neu-

trials, abetted by the French, attacking Dartmouth, (opposite Halifax) killed a considerable number of its inhabitants.

Remonstrances to the court of Paris terminating in no satisfactory result, Admiral Boscawen, in April, 1755, sailed for Newfoundland from Plymouth (England) with 11 ships of the line and one frigate. He commenced hostilities by capturing, off Cape Race, in Newfoundland, French Men of War, and within a few months war between the rival powers of England and France was formally declared. And again we find the brave New Englanders aiding in the strife. In June, Lieut. Colonel Monckton, leaving New England with a military force, successfully bombarded *Beau Sejour* and compelled its garrison to abandon that fort, on which they retired to Louisburg. On ascertaining that the enemy had stowed away their principal magazine in another station in the Province, Monckton successfully assailed it. He then dispatched a squadron to the fort at St. John, and entered into possession of it.

During this active period, the Governor of Canada continued to incite the Indians in Nova Scotia to acts of aggression and violence, and he pursued the same course as to the British settlers on the Ohio.

Questions on Chapter 9th.

Where is the Bay of Verte ?

Briefly narrate the encounters which took place in 1750 ?

By whom was Fort Lawrence built ?

What place was attacked ?

Whence did Boscawen sail, and with what armament ?

What was its destination and success ?

When was War declared, and between what Powers ?

What Officer was despatched from New England in aid of Nova Scotia ?

What was his success ?

What course did the Canadian Governor pursue ?

CHAPTER X.

"It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts and our sympathies with what is distant in place or time, and looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity."

WEBSTER.

GOVERNOR HOBSON. PROCLAMATION FOR SETTLERS IN 1750. LUNENBURG SETTLED IN 1754. INDIAN HOSTILITY. PEACE WITH THE INDIANS IN 1760.

During the occurrence of the events recorded in the last chapter, Governor Cornwallis having aided in the settlement of Halifax, and for three years discharged the duties as Governor, returned to England. He was succeeded as Governor by Peregrine Thomas Hobson, Esquire, who was sworn into office on the 3d of August, 1752. During his administration, the town of Lunenburg was founded, and as this was (next to Halifax) the oldest settlement made by the British Government in Nova Scotia, and formed under peculiar circumstances, that event seems worthy of more minute recital.

In 1750, a proclamation was issued at Rotterdam, in Holland, inviting (in the name of the British Government) German Protestants, and other Foreigners, to proceed to Nova Scotia, and settle there as British subjects. Fifty acres of land were

offered to each settler, with ten acres in addition to such as had families, with maintenance at the public expense for the first year. To these were added those of military arms and materials for building. The proclamation did not fail in depicting the climate as very healthy—the soil as productive and fertile, and the sea coast as abounding in great variety of fish; and furnished with numerous secure harbours. Promises were therein made of the continuance of the form of government then in use in the British Provinces, with the benefit of similar Laws and privileges.

In consequence of this invitation, the Government agents, forwarded from Rotterdam, one hundred and thirty German and Swiss settlers, with their effects. They arrived in Halifax in 1750, and in July of the next year, four vessels arrived there with six hundred and eighty three of their countrymen. In the years 1752 and 1753, vessels from Rotterdam conveyed to Halifax no less than one thousand six hundred and fifteen other settlers. Malegash Bay (which name was soon changed for that of Lunenburg) about fifty miles by water from the Capital, was selected as the location of those emigrants; and on the 7th day of June, 1753, there was landed there 1453 settlers. They speedily erected a block house, cleared away the timber, and commenced the erection of their Town, and without delay a regiment of militia was organised. The town plot was surrounded by a picket fence, and a line of nine block houses erected. Notwithstanding these judicious precautions, contests with the Indians were of frequent and often fatal occurrence. Disappointed and unfortunate, rebellious feelings gained ground among the people; nor were they quelled until a military force had arrived from Halifax. After two of the leaders had been

shot, and conciliatory measures adopted by the Government, the people surrendered, and returned to their more peaceful avocations. The next year the Government supplied them liberally with cattle, and erected for them a spacious Church.

For nearly six years from that period, the Indians kept up a state of horrid warfare, which seems especially to have been directed against Halifax and Lunenburg. But happier hours were soon to smile, and the situation of the settlers in those places was not long to be discolored with severe and frequent watchings, and perpetual dread. In 1760, peace opened scenes of tranquility. Then these merciless savages ceased,

“Double the usual horrors of the wars,
And making e’en death more grim.”

Questions on Chapter 10th.

Furnish an outline of the Proclamation for settlers ?

When and where was it made ?

What was the result ?

When was Lunenburg first settled ?

What events happened there ?

What precautions against Indian attacks were adopted ?

When was Peace with the Indians entered into ?

CHAPTER XI.

" Now there was conceived,
A jealousy and an instinctive fear
And consciousness of danger."

COWPER.

DISCONTENT OF THE ACADIANS. RESULT OF WARS IN WHICH ENGLAND WAS ENGAGED. DETACHMENTS SENT OUT BY FRANCE. STATE OF FEELING AND CIRCUMSTANCES AS TO THE ACADIANS.

About the period during which the population of Halifax was so materially increased, the Acadians or neutral French exhibited more decided and open symptoms of discontent and disaffection. Before entering upon details connected with the transporting of a vast number of that interesting people, from Nova Scotia, it may be well to point out causes which led on to an event so important in our provincial history.

The arrival of the large number of Englishmen who had founded the capital, and the subsequent establishment of so many other Protestants in Lunenburg, must have aroused the Acadians to a sense of the numerical superiority which the Government had thus acquired. The fear that their religious privileges as Roman Catholics might be abridged or endangered, must strongly have operated on their minds. Their decided *aversion* to the English thus became strengthened. Meanwhile the British, under General Braddock, had met with disasters and defeats in Canada. The French had sent strong detachments to North America, and had strengthened many of their trans-atlantic ports. In Europe, the English were engaged in wars, the result of several of which had proved unfavourable to them. This state of affairs therefore agitated the Acadians, and rendered them dis-

affected and irritable, under a government from which they would heartily have rid themselves should fitting opportunity arise. Besides, the Indians evidently remained their ready allies, and would have proved active and dreadful auxiliaries should the flames of war once more spring up. Their deep attachment to France—its religion—its customs and its laws, was neither concealed nor extenuated; nor had they ever borne arms against her power or authority, in this distant Province.

Still, neither their love for their own country on the one hand, nor their hatred of British rule on the other, had at this period led them on to open or systematic rebellion. A small number of them certainly had united with the Indians in their stealthy attacks and ambuscades, and about three hundred others had established themselves in several of the forts. Those instances, however, were but the exceptions to the quiet manner in which they were conducting their agricultural and other peaceful occupations.

The situation of the Provincial Government under this state of affairs, was anxious and critical, and the deliberations of the Governor and Council had become frequent and prolonged. And then arose the important question—"What plan can be adopted, by the operation of which these anxieties can be relieved, and danger of annoyance from the Acadians averted or dispelled?" The next Chapter will furnish a practical answer, sad and affecting, to this important question.

Questions on Chapter 11th.

What was the state of feeling among the Acadians?

What circumstances conspired to render them disaffected?

Had they broken out into open rebellion ?
 With whom had the Indians allied themselves ?
 How was the Provincial Government situated ?
 What is said of the deliberations of the Governor
 and his Council ?

CHAPTER XII.

" A people crushed ! a people of the brave !
 Are there indeed ; who from this sad survey,
 'This human chaos, carry smiles away ?
 How does my heart with indignation rise !
 How honest nature swells into mine eyes !"

YOUNG.

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF THE ACADIANS. PLANS FOR
 THEIR REMOVAL FROM NOVA-SCOTIA. ACADIANS SENT
 FROM THE PROVINCE IN 1755.

Among the authors who have dwelt with minute-
 ness on the interesting character and peculiar situ-
 ation of the Acadians, the celebrated Abbe Raynal
 is conspicuous.*

That author represents them as having resorted
 to Agriculture at a period when hunting attracted
 many of those around them. They re-claimed and
 made valuable large portions of the Sea and Ri-
 vers, and laboriously erected dikes and embank-
 ments. They owned 60 000 head of cattle, and
 much of their clothing was produced from flax and
 hemp, raised by themselves. Their manners were
 simple, and they freely delivered over to their
 Priests, a twenty-seventh part of their harvest.
 This character is in many respects quite the re-

* See an interesting extract from his work, in McGregor's British America, 2 vol. chap. 13.

verse of that which the same author furnishes of the Canadians before the conquest.

The Provincial Government suspected and accused the Acadians of having united with or assisted Canadian troops; and to this they replied, that any assistance they may have afforded was the result of compulsion, and not from a desire to disturb or injure Nova Scotia. The Governor and his Council appear to have been much embarrassed as to the course which they should pursue. Even those of the Acadians who had taken up arms under the intruders on the soil of Nova Scotia, could not be treated as rebels, for they had rejected the oath of allegiance to the British Government; and besides, they had been accepted and treated as neutrals. The whole of their number were disarmed, and their boats secured by the English. Harrassed by frequent requisitions to provide the troops with fuel, many of them disposed of their property, and removed to the French American Possessions.

We have seen that in 1755, Braddock (the British General) had been defeated in Canada, and that Louisburg was reinforced. Governor Shirley was also hard pressed, and the Indians were encouraged by the French to worry or destroy the scattered settlements of the English. Before the fears which these unfavourable circumstances had engendered in the minds of the colonists had subdued, Governor Lawrence, with his Council, and Admirals Boscawen and Moynton, met to deliberate on some decisive steps. The result of their deliberations was, that the Acadians (who now numbered 18,000) should be expelled from the Province, and dispersed among the American Provinces. Unconvicted of any crime, their lands and houses were decreed to be forfeited without recompense, and their cattle were seized. Their

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furniture, (simple and unexpensive,) with their money, alone remained their own property.

But how were the Government to grasp securely within their power, so many individuals? *Treachery* was necessary to accomplish this purpose: and before their removal was effected, personal violence, villages laid waste, and houses burnt to ashes, were but the prelude of other distressing sufferings. Throughout the various districts, official proclamations were issued, commanding the Acadians to attend at some specified hour and place, so that the orders of Government might be imparted to them. The Churches in which they had worshipped, became the arsenals in which they were enlosed. No excuses were to be admitted on any pretence whatever, and their absence from this sad muster, would be on pain of forfeiting their estate and effects. This was the month of September, the time of the harvest, but other sickles than their own were to reap from their bountiful fields that which the flames might spare. Some escaped to the Indian retreats, and remained with them; others reached Canada.

Their sad doom of expatriation was then divulged, but their appeals for pity were disregarded.

In September, 1755, upwards of 7000 Acadians were transported, and distributed among several of the Colonies, now forming the United States. In Boston there arrived about 1000, and Philadelphia was burthened with nearly half that number. Those whom distress and change of climate spared from untimely death, subsisted on the charity, or dwelt under the patronage of strangers. Separated not only from their beloved Acadia, but many of them were also parted from their families. Some attempted to return, but were arrested. In the midst of their poverty and wretchedness, others

united in a lengthened and powerful, though alas! unavailing remonstrance to the British ministry. That pathetic document established that cruel treatment, and broken treaties had been dealt out to them.

Had not this harsh and (as subsequent events unfolded) unnecessary conduct have been pursued, and social order thus been outraged, this Province might have reaped the benefits, instead of having caused the misery of so many families. The intriguing plots and seductive temptations of the Canadians, formed the main causes for the expulsion of the Acadians. The driving them away has thus stamped a dark blot on the Provincial character.

Questions on Chapter 12th.

What character is given of the Acadians at this period?

What was the situation of the Provincial Government?

What course did its members pursue?

Relate the circumstances of the expulsion of the Acadians?

Where were they dispersed abroad?

On whom should much of the censure in this affair rest?

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CHAPTER XIII.

"To distant Climes, a dreary scene,
 Where half the CONVEX world intrudes between ;
 To torrid tracts with fainting hearts they go,
 Where blazing suns dart forth a downward ray,
 And fiercely shed intolerable day.—
 Far different this from every former scene."

GOLDSMITH.

REMOVAL OF MANY ACADIANS TO ST. DOMINGO IN 1756.
 THEIR SAD FATE THERE. TRANSFERRED TO LOUISIANA.

Before dismissing the subject of the Acadians, this chapter will depict, 1st, the situation of those who removed from our then Colonies to St. Domingo,—and 2d, briefly furnish information as to the descendants of those who remaind in Nova Scotia.

Writers on our Provincial History have failed to mention that the miserable situation of the expelled Acadians had attracted the active sympathy of the Government of France. In 1756, Anson, an agent at New York, negotiated for the removal to St. Domingo, of as many as were willing to risk its noxious climate. The Governor of the Island offered them lands and subsistence until they could reap profit from their culture. Six hundred of the Acadians accepted these terms, and arrived at St. Francois, but the district in which their cabins were erected being pestilential, numbers of them perished. They were removed to St. Nicholas, but at that spot also sickness and distress remained their sad portion. Court d'Estaing, the kind Governor, on visiting them, found them scattered about in disorder, with the wild shrubbery furnishing but partial shelter from the rays of the scorching sun. Although pestilence had carried off the

the agents he had appointed, the Count managed to procure shelter for those whose wasted bodies could reach it, and he speedily erected hospitals.

Shortly afterwards the remnant of these Acadians petitioned Governor d'Estaing to permit their return to North America. They could no longer endure a climate fatal in its operation, nor a soil, which in that particular spot, was unproductive. On his compliance, they were removed to Louisiana, of which they became settlers. Many of those who (as we have seen) were expelled from Nova Scotia, were afterwards permitted to return to it. The descendants of these, and other of the Acadians, may now be seen occupying villages (in most respects distinct from the settlers around them) throughout New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Gaspé. There are many of them also in Clare and Cumberland. They seldom intermarry with other than their own people, and are unwilling to establish themselves among them. They adhere, with much strictness, to the creed and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, of which they are members. They retain the character of being, in general, inoffensive and honest. Education has made but little progress among them. They are peculiar in their simple attire, which resembles that of the Bavarians. They are mild in their manners, but an undue share of laborious exertion is cast upon their females. Many of them speak English, but a *patois*, said to be still more corrupted than that of the Canadian *habitans*, is universal amongst them.

Questions on Chapter 13th.

- To what Island did many of the Acadians remove ?
- What were there sufferings there ?
- At what period ?

To what part of the American Continent did they return ?

Furnish an outline of the state of the descendants of the Acadians who returned to the British Provinces ?

Is the dialect spoken by them a corrupted Idiom ?

Of what Church are they members ?

CHAPTER XIV.

" Who will not be affected with the innocent manners and the tranquility of this fortunate colony ? Who will not wish for the duration of its happiness ? A long series of favourable events is necessary to raise them from misery, while one instant is sufficient to plunge them into it. May the Acadians be exempted from this general curse ! But, alas ! it is to be feared they will not."

ABBE RAYNAL.

OPINIONS AS TO EXPULSION OF ACADIANS. EXTRACTS FROM
MCGREGOR, HALIBURTON AND BROMLEY.

In his work on British America. Mr. McGregor remarks that " the present condition of the Acadians, and the leading particulars of their eventful history, are both subjects too interesting to be omitted in an account of Nova Scotia." We have therefore entered with some minuteness upon that investigation, and there will now be submitted to the reader, the opinion of several authors upon the interesting enquiry, " How far was their expulsion necessary and justifiable ?"

McGregor says—" They were treated, not like innocent men, but as if they were condemned convicts. Their accusers were their judges, and they were visited with punishment, the severity of which can never be defended." In another part of his work that author unfolds the conclusion to

which he had arrived. "To secure the peace of the province, and to deprive the Acadians of an opportunity for rendering any assistance to the French, or encouraging the Indians, it was determined by Governor Lawrence to remove them from Nova Scotia, unless they subscribed to the oath of allegiance in the fullest manner. Their conduct at Chignecto was considered indefensible, although they always declared that they were forced to join La Corne, or else lose their lands, which he claimed as within the limits of Canada. They never had taken the oath of allegiance, and could not be treated as rebels. They now expressed all humility, and begged to be allowed to remove to Canada or Cape Breton, if they were to be sent from Nova Scotia, which they loved, and in which they were happy. They offered willingly to swear allegiance if they were exempted from bearing arms against their countrymen and the Indians.

Their case was certainly difficult to adjust. To permit them to remove either to Canada or to the French colonies, would be adding great strength to the enemies of Britain, as war had then commenced; and to allow them to remain in possession of their lands, situated in the most dangerous part of the province, lying in the best route for the French and Indians to attack Nova Scotia, was considered equally dangerous; while the religious spirit of the English colonists, at the same time, distrusted the neutrality of Catholics, even under the sanction of an oath."

In his history, Haliburton considers the Acadians to have been deluded by the intrigues of their countrymen in Canada. This author admits that the transportation of them is a "stain on the Provincial annals, and he would not attempt to justify that which all good men must have agreed to con-

demn." Yet, by way of extenuation, he suggests that we may find palliations of this transaction by referring to the fact, that at one time three hundred of them had been found under arms—that they had aided and advised the hostile Indians,—and thus harassed the Colony; that suspicions had been aroused as to their loyalty, while many had become openly rebellious; and that as they were Roman Catholics, it was deemed in those days impracticable for Protestants freely to mingle with them. Again, he adds that—"The milder sentence of unrestricted exile would have recruited the strength of Canada," and that at that period their expulsion was considered necessary. "Amidst all these difficulties, surrounded by a vigilant and powerful enemy, and burthened with a population whose attachment was more than doubtful, what course could the Governor adopt, which, while it ensured the tranquility of the colony, should temper justice with mercy to those misguided people? With the knowledge we now possess of the issue of a contest which was then extremely uncertain, it might not be difficult to point to the measures which should have been adopted; but we must admit, that the choice was attended with circumstances of peculiar embarrassment.

In his "Brief description of Nova Scotia," Mr. Bromley observes, that transporting the neutral French, "like convicts to a distant clime, was perhaps unnecessary, and certainly injurious to these unfortunate people. Had more conciliatory measures been used, a large, industrious, and useful population might have been saved to the country."

By these arguments, of aggravation on the one hand, and palliation on the other, the reader may be aided in forming his own opinion as to the jus-

tice or necessity of expatriating the Acadians from their adopted country, and their peaceful homes.

Questions on Chapter 14th.

What is the opinion of the Author of "Sketches of British America," as to the transportation of the Acadians?

What are his words as to the severity of their punishment?

Does Mr. Haliburton, in his History, justify this step?

What facts seem to palliate this transaction?

How are they summed up in this Chapter?

Why did the Provincial Government dread their reunion with the Canadians?

What are the remarks of Mr. Bromley on this subject?

CHAPTER XV.

"Summoned all,
They meet in Council in the common hall,
The warriors seated there survey from far
The fields, the camp, the fortune of the war."

WARS OF 1756. RECALL OF GOVERNOR SHIRLEY. HIS
SUCCESSORS. COUNCIL AT BOSTON. IMPORTANCE
OF HALIFAX.

The Acadians, or the greater portion of them having thus been expelled from Nova Scotia, and dispersed abroad, we are led to the consideration of the important events, commencing with British warfare in North America, in the year 1756. At this time Governor Shirley was recalled from the Government of Massachusetts, during the exercise of which he had rendered many important and

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well timed services to this Province. General Abercrombie then assumed the chief military command, which was, however, soon afterwards transferred to Lord Loudon. Notwithstanding a defeat at Oswego, that General managed to protect the frontiers of the Southern Colonies, on which attacks had frequently been made by the enemy. Early in the year 1756, we find Governor Lawrence attending an annual military council, which Lord Loudon had convened at Boston. The deliberations of this important council resulted in Halifax being fixed on as the port in which were to be assembled the naval and military forces, destined for a bold and determined attack on Louisburg. To operations against that celebrated place, were to be brought all the Troops and seamen who could be spared from the numbers necessarily left in military posts, on the borders of Provinces now constituting part of the United States of America.

Nova Scotia, in consequence of the commanding harbor of Halifax, having become the rendezvous of the Navy, and for some time the head quarters of the Forces, had now attained a summit of importance, hitherto unknown in English estimation.* Indeed, the formidable preparations then made in England for the conquest of Louisburg and Canada, occupied the jealous attention of the Continental powers. The British ministry seem at last to have become aware of the immense importance of a successful campaign, in order as well to curb the Power of France, as also to retain the glory of England unsullied.

Within a few months, Admiral Holburne had arrived at Halifax, bringing with him from England, upwards of thirty men of war; with trans-

* McGregor, vol. 2, p. 42.

ports, and 5000 soldiers, under Lord Howe. Lord Loudon added 6000 men from New York. The military Council, however, abandoned the design of attacking Louisburg or Canada this season. They probably were deterred by the late failures in Canada, and by ascertaining that La Motte was strongly re-enforced at Louisburg, having at his command nine thousand troops, and one thousand Indians.

The Admiral then sailed for Louisburg with fifteen line of battle ships, and other vessels, in order to ascertain its strength, &c. Finding his enemy superior, and strongly entrenched, he returned to Halifax, and was there re-inforced with four other ships. On the 15th September he returned to Louisburg, determined to engage the French, but while his fleet were cruising near that fortress, a terrible storm drove among the rocks one of his ships, and the others narrowly escaped. With his shattered, and almost dismantled fleet, he hastened back to England.

Questions on Chapter 15th.

What is the character of Governor Shirley ?

Who succeeded him ?

What Council did the Governor of Nova Scotia attend ?

What plans were projected at the Military Council in 1756 ?

Where was it held ?

Of what number did Admiral Holburne's force consist ?

What was the result of his first voyage to Louisburg ?

What disaster overtook his fleet on the second voyage there ?

CHAPTER XVI.

“ Behold, in dread array,
The long extended squadron shape their way,
Nor fens, nor floods, can stop Britannia's bands,
When her proud foe, ranged on their border, stands.”
ADDISON.

ENERGY OF PITT. BOSCAWEN'S NUMEROUS FLEET. AT-
TACK ON LOUISBURG IN JULY, 1758. ITS SUCCESS.
POSSESSION TAKEN OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We must now enquire into the means by which the prosperity of Nova Scotia was secured. Notwithstanding some reverses on the western frontiers of the Provinces, and the disasters of Holborne's powerful and costly armament. Instead of being discouraged and disheartened, Pitt, (the new Premier of England,) in less than five months from the Admiral's return, had despatched to Halifax a superb and numerous fleet of one hundred and fifty two ships, under Admiral Boscawen, and fourteen thousand troops, under General Amherst. They arrived safely in Halifax, in April, 1758, and then a body of Provincial Troops joined them. On the 28th of May, that immense force sailed from Halifax, and after a passage of five days reached Gabarus Bay, seven miles west of Louisburg. The French Commissioner forced himself in charge of about three thousand troops and militia, to whom were added, before the conclusion of the siege, three hundred and fifty Acadians and Indians. The harbor was carefully protected by six line of battle ships, and two frigates, besides which three other frigates were sunk at the entrance. On the seventh day the troops disembarked and landed, and we find the celebrated General Wolfe, our own Governor (Lawrence,) and General Whitmore, in charge of the three grand divisions of the army,—

while General Amherst retained the chief command.

The French poured forth on the disembarked troops, a tremendous charge of cannon and musquetry, but gaining the beach, the latter drove off their opponents. Wolfe carried an important station, from which he opened strong batteries against the Town. Three of the French ships were destroyed by fire, one of them having exploded, and the others suffered from their fatal neighbourhood to it. A daring attempt of Admiral Boscawen succeeding, and the French Commander perceiving that the walls had suffered material injury, and that his fleet were injured, proposed a capitulation, under which he and his garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on an important day for Nova Scotia, 26th July, 1758. The prisoners were presently sent to England. The British loss, in acquiring this victory, of such immense value to England and injury to France, was about four hundred men. Nor has the glory of Louisburg been even partially retained. Her dwellings have passed away, and her walls and turrets are overthrown. Prince Edward Island, (in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,) was soon afterwards taken possession of by the English, and a skilful and brave campaign speedily resulted in the complete conquest of Canada.

In the conquest of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia was deeply interested, since it had supplied Quebec with provisions, and afforded shelter to the French neutrals who had fled from Annapolis. From that Island, those Acadians and Indians had frequently effected sudden and barbarous attacks on parts of Nova Scotia. Now, however, the Acadians, of whom there were four thousand in the Island, submitted.

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Questions on Chapter 16th.

What was the conduct of the British ministry after Holburne's return ?

Of what number did Admiral Boscawen's fleet consist ?

Relate particulars of his seige of Louisburg and its result ?

What force garrisoned that strong hold ?

What number of Nova-Scotians and other Provincials were engaged in this siege ?

On what did the garrison capitulate ?

Of what Island did the English then take possession ?

How had that Island become dangerous to the peace of Nova Scotia ?

Did the Acadians sheltered there submit, and what number ?

CHAPTER XVII.

" In the progress of society in these Colonies, the subjects have acquired by the concessions of the Crown, a fair and legitimate share of power, and this has happily been effected without the convulsions which took place among our ancestors in Europe."

1ST MURDOCH'S EPITOME, 53.

PROSPERITY OF NOVA-SCOTIA AFTER TREATY OF PEACE IN 1763. SETTLERS FROM NEW ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, &c. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY GRANTED.

In 1759, the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe completed the conquest of Canada. Nova Scotia thereupon became secure, and since that period neither the power of France nor the barbarous hostilities of the Indians, has materially impaired its peace, or retarded its prosperity. A solemn Treaty of peace between England and France was

concluded at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. France thereby transferred to its rival power all her possessions on the North American Continent. We can now, therefore, return to a detail of the more domestic and exclusive history of Nova Scotia. From that period the settlement of the Province steadily advanced, and the protecting aid of Government, (under the wise superintendence of Governor Lawrence) promoted the prosperity of its inhabitants. Valuable settlers removed to Nova Scotia from New England. These settlers proved industrious and beneficial, for "New England had laid deep and strong the foundations of her society. Her religious principles were firm, and her moral habits exemplary, and she had borne an honorable part in the wars which took place between England and France."*

Settlers also arrived from England and Scotland, and from time to time bands of adventurers, secure from the dangers of the ocean, (to their imaginations so strange and perilous,) impressed these shores with their footsteps.

From 1713, (the period in which Nova Scotia had been acquired,) till 1749, the commanding officer at Annapolis had exercised a sort of civil Government, with the advice of his Council. From the latter year until 1758, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Council, governed the Colony. Chief Justice Belcher had been previously appointed.

And now arrived the important era in which the more ample enjoyment of the privileges of British freedom and British institutions were to be transferred to Nova Scotia. The division of the Legislative department into two branches, one of

* D. Webster.

which to be formed of members returned by the people, is one material part of the British Constitution. The "Representative System" is admirably calculated to secure the public liberty, and in England it has long been well understood and universally practised. As to the Colonies of Britain, this system has operated to great advantage, although the power thus acquired has at one time been abused and perverted in Canada, and at another period injuriously misapplied in Newfoundland. As to England herself, the exclamation lately applied to her is true and just. England possesses a Constitution "as yet without a rival in the ancient world, and in which vital strength resides in the equal independancy and the equal inviolability of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons."*

During the energetic and just administration of Governor Lawrence, a Representative Assembly was granted to Nova Scotia, the ministry having long since directed him to issue Writs for the Return of Members, by the people. These were to be twenty two members of the General Assembly. As well the voter as the candidate was required to be a Protestant, and to possess a freehold in the district. The assembly thus formed was convened in Halifax on the 2d of October, 1758. Disagreements between the Executive and the Assembly arose during the stormy debates of the first Session, but the Government still retained its authority. Notwithstanding dissensions (into the particulars of which we need not enter,) numerous salutary laws and modes of procedure were adopted by the concurrence of the three branches of the Legislature.

* Lucien Bonaparte.

Questions on Chapter 17th.

What was the effect of the Peace of 1763 on Nova-Scotia?

From what quarters did settlers arrive?

Repeat what is said in this Chapter in praise of the British Constitution?

In what does the strength of the British Constitution consist?

When was a Representative Assembly granted to Nova Scotia?

How many Members constituted the first Assembly?

On what day, and where, was the first Session convened?

Did the House proceed with unanimity?

Were any salutary laws passed during that Session?

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lawrence— Nor wasted gifts which nature gave,
Nor slothful lay in the Circean bower :
Nor did he yield himself the willing slave,
Of lust, of pride, of riches, or of power."

ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNOR LAWRENCE AND PRESIDENT
BELCHER. OF THE GENERAL PROSPERITY. DEATH
OF GOVERNOR LAWRENCE. HIS CHARACTER. PRE-
SIDENT BELCHER SUCCEEDS.

In opening the first Session of the first Representative Assembly in Nova Scotia, Governor Lawrence congratulated its members on the "flourishing and happy state of the Province;" on the surprising improvement of Halifax, on the numerous applications for grants of land, and on the establishment of the Dock Yard there. In the winter of 1759, Halifax again became conspicuous from being the station of Lord Colville, and a strong

squadron. In April, 1759, this force sailed from that harbour, and rendered material service in the investment of Montreal, for the brief space, during which the French Governor General held it. The whole of Canada then submitting, and the French possessing merely the Colony of Louisiana, there remained but one point from which Nova Scotia or Canada might probably hereafter be attacked. To garrison that post (Louisburg) would have exposed Great Britain to considerable and perpetually recurring expense ; and to allow its fortifications to remain, would have furnished a strong temptation to any enemy. Skill and science had been freely exercised in their erection by the French ; but now their destruction was accomplished by English Engineers. Artillery, and whatever could be removed to Halifax, was conveyed thither.

In the midst of all this success, which was joyfully celebrated in the Province, its excellent Governor died on the 19th of October, 1759, after an illness of but eight days. In his life, the British Government reiterated its thanks and its praise for his "ability, prudence, and zeal." On his death, the Representatives of the people gratefully erected to his memory a monument in St. Paul's Church in Halifax. The Government then devolved on Chief Justice Belcher. During his presidency, the number of Representatives was increased to twenty four. A new assembly was convened, and a formal and precise Treaty was concluded with the Indians. European officers and Indian warriors took part in a Great Talk, and the hatchet was solemnly buried ;—goods were supplied to the Indians, under the agency of government officers ; and a regular standard value was affixed to the furs and feathers, with which they effected their barter.

The British Government proposed to settle disbanded officers and soldiers, on the fine tracts of land and marsh adjacent to the Bay of Fundy and Basin of Minas, but happily for provincial prosperity, Governor Lawrence had successfully opposed the arrangement. Nearly six hundred persons from New England entered into the occupation of those beautiful districts. In December, 1760, President Belcher, in an important despatch, informed his government that the townships of Cornwallis, Falmouth, and Horton, were "well established." That the Troops, Acadians and Settlers had united in repairing an extensive breach in the dykes of Canard River, in Cornwallis. He added that the Troops had completed a Bridle Road from Sackville to Windsor, and that much of the expense would be defrayed from a somewhat novel source — "a sum of money appropriated from a seizure of molasses." At Liverpool there then were owned sixteen sail of fishing vessels, and thirty proprietors had settled in Annapolis, and as many in Granville.

Many persons of substance were preparing to come to Chester and New Dublin, (County of Lunenburg,) and Lunenburg "was in a very thriving condition."

But our next Chapter will commence with a notice of a change which (although for but a brief space) came over the peaceful spirit which then prevailed in the Province.

Questions on Chapter 18th.

What statements did Governor Lawrence make as to the Provincial prosperity?

On what occasion?

What took place at Louisburg?

When did Governor Lawrence die?

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What is recorded in his praise ?
 Who succeeded that excellent officer ?
 What settlements had been established up to December, 1760 ?
 From what document is this information collected ?

CHAPTER XIX.

Driven from their altars, and their happy home,
 Strangers and sad, through other realms to roam,
 E'en when our wearied spirits seek release,
 No shepherd of our fold to whisper peace."

TEARS OF ACADIA.

CAPTURE OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. ACADIANS
 SENT TO BOSTON. THEIR RETURN.

In June, 1762, a French squadron of four ships of the line, with troops, seized upon Trinity Bay and Carbonear, in Newfoundland, and destroyed the buildings. St. John's *capitulated* to this successful and adventurous expedition. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were greatly alarmed at these successful attacks, and feared them to be the forerunner of yet more formidable invasions. Reviving, as if from a lethargy, the Governor declared *Martial Law*, and an embargo of ten days was laid on the shipping. The Militia of King's County being ordered to seize on the Acadians, brought nearly one hundred and fifty of them to Halifax. On the 25th July, the Governor and Council determined that these unhappy people should be sent to Boston, where their supposed disloyalty would become insignificant among its greater population. The Massachusetts House of Assembly forbade their landing, so that they were returned to Nova Scotia. Soon, however, the speedy passing away of

the panic, which had induced their removal, enabled them to remain.

It was strange that so small a number of individuals should have continued objects of public alarm! yet we find that in the following year Governor Wilmot recommended to his Government, that the remaining Acadians should be removed to the conquered Islands, in the West Indies. He was instructed to allow them to remain, on their taking the usual oaths.

Lord Colville sailing for Newfoundland from Halifax, with his squadron, speedily retook St. John's and the fishing stations; seized upon by the French. About twenty men were lost by that officer in this brief campaign.

We have already mentioned that in 1763, a treaty of peace had been concluded between England and France, by which the latter relinquished all claim to these colonies. Since then Nova Scotia has been spared a repetition of contests and invasions which would have retarded its settlement and prosperity. On the conclusion of that peace, the Crown established the limits of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

On the 26th September, 1763, Lieutenant Governor Montague Wilmot was appointed. During that year the imports of the Province had amounted to £4,312, while its exports had risen to upwards of £16,000. Its population had then increased to about 13,000. In that year the captain of each of Her Majesty's ships was appointed a Justice of the Peace. The township of Granville was granted to about 160 proprietors.

We find at this time still further progress made in settling the country. In 1764, Alexander McNutt settled Londonderry with Irish emigrants.

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Obtaining a grant of 100,000 acres around the harbor of Roseway, (Shelburne,) this adventurer established several families on the western side of the harbor, and termed the settlement "New Jerusalem." Subsequently the grant reverted to the Crown, under *Escheat*. McNutt's attempt to form this his second settlement thus failed, and about twenty years afterwards, loyalists from New York established themselves there.

Times of trouble and strife overtaking the New Englanders, many of them became settled in Nova Scotia. Pemaquid was, in 1764, erected into a Township, under the new name of Windsor. A public market was established near it, and days for a public fair, twice a year, were selected.

Questions on Chapter 19th.

Was the attack of French ships on Newfoundland successful?

What steps were thereupon adopted in Nova Scotia?

Where were the remaining Acadians sent?

Were they brought back?

By what means was Newfoundland retaken?

What settlements were effected, and improvements made in the years 1763 and 1764?

What was the fate of McNutt's two settlements?

Where were they situate?

What induced the New Englanders to remove to Nova Scotia?

CHAPTER XX.

"England, on planting the American Colonies, granted them the full privilege of governing themselves, and the right of forming such laws as the wisdom of their respective legislatures should consider necessary; and, in giving them such ample powers to provide for their interest and prosperity, only reserved the political connexion under the same sovereign, with the general benefit resulting to the empire from their trade."

McGREGOR.

RIGHT OF TAXATION OF COLONIES CLAIMED BY ENGLAND; OPPOSED BY SOUTHERN COLONISTS. STAMP ACT PASSED IN 1765. ACT WITHDRAWN. DUTY OF TEA, &c. LOYALTY OF NORTHERN COLONIES. AP-
PORTIONMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We have now approached toward's that important period in the history of Nova Scotia, when hostilities broke out between England and most of the North American Colonies. It will be seen that any apprehension which may have been entertained as to the disloyalty of Canada or Nova Scotia, happily proved to be unfounded. Until the peace of 1763, the British Parliament had allowed the Colonies to affix and levy their own Taxes, without its interference; still that body exercised the right to control their Commerce. On the 29th of September, 1764, however, the Parliament passed an Act, avowedly having for its object the raising a Revenue from the Colonies, but with permission to expend each amount raised in the colony paying it. The greater number of the Colonies opposed this attempt to establish the precedent of a right thus to tax them. In England it was contested that this right of taxation was indispensable to the authority, union, and prosperity of the Empire. In the Colonies it was urged that Taxation and Re-

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presentation were inseparable. In 1765, the Parliament passed the famous Stamp act, which decreed certain documents to be invalid, unless prepared on paper having a stamp, for which a duty was to be paid to the Imperial Treasury. That act brought the colonies within its operations. The act was publicly burnt at Boston. Most of the Colonial Assemblies passed resolutions against it, Virginia being foremost in the number. In October, twenty eight persons assembled at New York as a Colonial Congress for the southern colonies, and petitioned for its repeal. It *was* repealed, but the rescinding act asserted the right of the Parliament "to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." Nova Scotia had not joined in opposition, but submitted to the Tax. On the 15th October, 1765, Governor Wilmot took the oath pointed out in the stamp act.

In 1767, a Bill was passed by the British Legislature, making the colonies subject to a duty on Tea, Glass, and Paper. In these taxes also Nova Scotia acquiesced. In 1769, Parliament petitioned the King to order that any of the people of Massachusetts, guilty of treason, should be sent to England for trial. In 1768, the Massachusetts Assembly transmitted to the other North American Colonies, a circular letter, on these subjects; but that which Nova Scotia received, met neither with encouragement nor attention.

The British Minister, as well as the Governor, earnestly used their influence, in order to effect this rejection of the seducing overtures of the discontented colonists. In 1768, General Gage, needing a strong force, withdrew the Troops from Annapolis, Amherst and Cumberland; and in the autumn, seven armed vessels, and two regiments, were sent from Halifax to Boston. The following

year an agent was sent to New York, to solicit persons to emigrate to Nova Scotia.

While the more southern colonies were thus inflamed with opposition to the authority of Great Britain, Nova Scotia displayed feelings of loyal attachment. A declaration of loyalty, most numerous signed, was transmitted to England, and received there with much gratification. Two corps of Provincials were raised for the defence of the Province, and the Militia were embodied throughout the Revolutionary War. Each county had ready for marching, a Light Infantry company, consisting in some instances of one hundred, and in others of fifty men. Lunenburg contributed 400, and King's County about half that number; and Clare furnished one hundred Acadians for the protection of the capital.

Montreal having suffered (in the year 1756) loss by fire to the extent of £87,000, it is pleasing to find Halifax remitting its contribution towards their relief. In May, 1766, Governor Wilmot died at Halifax. In August, Lieutenant Governor Franklin was sworn into that command, and in November Lord William Campbell was appointed Governor. This officer was required by his government to perform an act of wholesale bounty, by signing grants, of 20,000 acres each, in Prince Edward Island, to several individuals, considered as having claims on government, and to their heirs and assigns. Three town plots, and some public grounds, were alone excepted from this injudicious disposal of that fertile Island. In 1768, upon the application of a majority of the proprietors, the Island was made a separate government, under Governor Patterson. It was then occupied by about 150 families. In this year Clare was laid out

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Questions on Chapter 20th.

What right was claimed by England for the colonies?

Did the colonists oppose it?

When was the Stamp Act passed, and what was its nature?

How was it received?

When was the Act, levying on colonists a duty on Tea, &c., passed?

Were troops embodied or militia kept up in Nova Scotia?

Did Nova Scotia remain loyal?

How was Prince Edward Island disposed of by the British Government?

When did Governor Wilmot die?

Who succeeded him?

CHAPTER XXI.

"The origin and growth of a modern Colony affords much matter of curious speculation. To trace the difference between the state of man rising in the progress of years to civilization, and that of an enlightened people operating upon uncultivated nature, is at once an interesting and useful pursuit."

BROMLEY.

PROCLAMATION AS TO PUBLIC MEETINGS. DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNOR AND ASSEMBLY. GOVERNOR LEGGE APPOINTED. POPULATION. PLUNDERS MADE BY THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

In 1770 some disaffection seems to have exhibited itself, for the Governor and Council considered it necessary to issue a Proclamation, setting

forth that "Town Meetings for discussing questions relating to Law and Government are declared to be illegal." It was threatened that the Attorney General should proceed at Law against all persons in such case offending. Seven years subsequently, when hostilities between Great Britain and the southern colonies had commenced, a serious dispute arose between the Governor and Assembly. The Assembly having complained of the frequent absence of many of the members of the Council, the Governor proposed (in order to redress this grievance) that four Members from the Town and county of Halifax should be added to the Board. This offer the Assembly rejected, anticipating that injuries to the liberty of the subject might arise from so decided and serious an addition to the influence and power of the Executive. The attempt, therefore, was abandoned, and unanimity restored.

In 1773, Governor Legge succeeded Lord Campbell, who was removed to the Government of South Carolina. The population of the Province then amounted to 17,000, in addition to 2000 Acadians. Nova Scotia refusing to unite with the revolutionary Americans, could not have expected to escape uninjured during the war against England. It is recorded that in 1775, the Americans plundered and burnt the settlement at St. John, and also plundered Charlotte Town, (Prince Edward Island,) and carried off several officers of government to New England. They were treated with kindness, and released by General Washington. In 1777, the Americans captured and carried off a valuable ship at Pictou, but it was soon retaken. The people of Cumberland and Lunenburg endured perpetual anxiety throughout this war. In July, 1783, six American privateers, well armed, landed

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ninety men near the Town of Lunenburg, and took the place, after the loss of three men. They burnt several houses, plundered many more, and injured or destroyed property to a large amount. The Indians assembling in considerable bodies along the River St. John, (New Brunswick) had excited serious alarms, but the judicious exertions of the English agent, (Franklin) and liberal presents, conciliated their neutrality.

In Cumberland the Americans managed to excite considerable discontent, although there was no warlike demonstration of it. The Members of Assembly for Truro, Onslow, and Londonderry, were excluded from their seats, all the inhabitants having (with but five exceptions) refused to take the oath of allegiance. With these exceptions, Nova Scotia suffered no material injury. In 1775, it was deemed expedient to place, for safe custody, on board a receiving ship, the ordnance and other Government stores.

Questions on Chapter 21st.

Was any public disaffection exhibited in the Province in 1770 ?

What was the nature of the Proclamation issued by Government in 1770 ?

What difference arose in 1777 between the Governor and Assembly ?

Who succeeded Lord Campbell, and in what year ?

What was then the population of the Province ?

What places were plundered or injured by the Americans.

What is related of the Indians ?

What places were deprived of their Representative privileges, and why.

To what were the Government stores removed ?

CHAPTER XXII.

"Fortunately for the Mother Country, the Colonists are warmly attached to her and her Institutions, and deplore a separation too much to agitate questions however important, that may have a tendency to weaken their affections, by arousing their passions."

HALIBURTON.

THIRTEEN COLONIES DISSOLVE THEIR ALLEGIANCE. GENERAL BURGOTNE'S FAILURE. ADDITIONAL SETTLERS.

It would be an employment at once instructive and interesting to *narrate* the striking events and frequent reverses of the American Revolutionary War ; but as the subject is not immediately connected with the task assigned to this little work, they will be but briefly referred to. The Americans made a brilliant but brief attack on Quebec in 1775, General Washington was unanimously appointed their commander in chief. He took Boston in 1776.

On the 4th July, 1776, the thirteen confederate colonies dissolved their allegiance to the Crown of Britain, the Congress declaring themselves to be free and independent, and assuming the title of the "Thirteen United States of America." At this time General Howe arrived at New York from Halifax, and was joined by his brother, Admiral Howe,—they having a commission to settle difficulties ; but no reconciliation was effected. The Americans were aided with ships and troops from France, which country acknowledged the independence of the United Colonies by a treaty executed Nov. 1778. Although the British Act of 1778 conceded that Taxes raised in the colonies should be applied for their use, yet the Americans would not submit, and the war proceeded. The next year

General Burgoyne attempted to form a communication between Canada and New York, but it failed. At last, in 1783, the war was brought to a close, and a definitive treaty was executed on the 30th September, at Paris.

This event procured for the Province a most important body of settlers, to the number of nearly 19,000, who were dispersed throughout it, which then included New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Many brought with them valuable property ; most of them were industrious, and of steady habits, so that they added materially to the efficiency of the Courts of Session and House of Assembly. Many of them were also intelligent and respectable. Shelburne thus acquired upwards of 10,000 settlers, and Dartmouth furnished a home for persons from Nantucket, conversant with the whale fishery ; and although New Brunswick and Cape Breton were detached from Nova Scotia, and received many of the loyalists, yet even with these deductions of territory, the province possessed, in 1784, a population of about 30,000. The " Loyalist Refugees" (as they were termed) received gratuitous grants of land from the British Government, and many of the indigent received money towards their support. The benefits of more numerous mills for grain, as well as saw mills, were now diffused throughout the various settlements.

In 1775, the Legislature displayed its loyalty and good faith by imposing a Tax for maintaining such of the militia as were embodied, and soon afterwards martial law was declared to be in force throughout the Province. In the ensuing year a company of troops was sent to the following places for their protection, viz. : Liverpool and Yarmouth on the sea coast, and Onslow, Truro, and Londonderry in the interior. Four years subsequently

the Assembly granted £5,000 from the Provincial Treasury, for procuring armed vessels, and putting them in active service for the protection of the Provincial Trade. At a previous period, Barracks had been erected from Provincial funds, at Cornwallis, at the expense of £700.

On the 31st July, 1781, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond was appointed Lieutenant Governor, under Parr, as Governor.

During this year, the population of the Province became reduced in number. This is ascribed to the injudicious and unsuccessful mode in which speculations in land had been conducted. Any effects, however injurious to the public, which may have resulted, soon ceased to be felt, and the Province from this period made considerable advances. The British Government continued its fostering care; the Governors appear faithfully to have discharged their duties, and the inhabitants pursued their peaceful occupations in quiet and repose. Pardon was extended to such persons in the Province as may have treasonably co-operated with, or aided, either of the colonies which had resisted the authority of the English Crown. In 1783, the Assembly voted £500 to Governor Parr, to aid in supporting his establishment. In 1784, Preston, Clements, and Aylesford, were settled. In 1785, the establishment of monthly packets between Falmouth (or the southern coast of England) and Halifax, was effected. This arrangement proved of material benefit to the public. The Government now having leisure to attend more minutely to domestic concerns, the counties of the Province were this year assigned their specific boundaries.

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Questions on Chapter 22d.

On what day did the thirteen colonies dissolve their allegiance ?

What power aided them with ships and troops ?

In what attempt did General Burgoyne fail ?

How many new settlers arrived in Nova Scotia in 1783 ?

Who was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1781 ?

To whom was pardon granted ?

What places were settled in 1784 ?

When were the English packets established ?

CHAPTER XXIII.

"What places Nova Scotia, more than any other circumstance connected with its history or establishments, in a point of view that has accelerated its prosperity (while it at the same time gave an intellectual ascendancy to those brought up in the colony,) is, that the benefits of EDUCATION were always, or at least since the American revolutionary war, to be obtained in the Province."

McGREGOR.

A BISHOP APPOINTED. WINDSOR COLLEGE ESTABLISHMENT. IMPEACHMENT OF THE JUDGES. REPORT OF COUNCIL AGAINST IT. GOVERNOR WENTWORTH APPOINTED.

This Chapter commences with 1787, in which year Nova Scotia was, by letters patent, erected into an *Episcopal Diocese*, and the Reverend Dr. Charles Inglis, formerly Rector of Trinity Church, New York, was appointed its first Bishop. In November, the Assembly resolved on establishing a public Academy at Windsor, and recommended that a College also should be established there. The progress of these Institutions will be hereafter

noticed, but as the instructions from His Majesty, which probably hastened their formation, are highly creditable, they are here transcribed from Haliburton's History. "November 13th, 1787—It is our will and pleasure that you recommend to the Assembly within your government, to make due provision for the erecting and maintaining Schools, where youth may be educated in competent learning, and in the knowledge of the principles of the Christian Religion." In that year, Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV, was entertained at Halifax, with a Dinner and Ball, at the public expense.

In December, 1788, the House of Assembly stated in their address to the Governor, that complaints had been submitted to them, against the judges of the Supreme Court, for improper and irregular administration in office.* The Address requested that His Excellency would cause investigation to be made. Accordingly the matter was laid before the Council, who reported, that in their estimation the charges were without foundation. But the matter did not end here. In March following, a motion was made in the Assembly, requesting the Governor to remove His Executive Councillors, by reason of the advice given by them on the subject of the alleged misconduct of the Judges. The motion, however, was lost. The following year, His Majesty ordered that the articles upon which the judges were impeached, should be heard before the King in Council.

In November, 1792, Governor Parr died at Halifax, aged 66. Hon. R. Bulkely administered the government, he being the senior member of Coun-

* For the debates on this subject, see 2d vol. Nova Scotia Magazine.

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cil, until the appointment, in the same year, of Sir John Wentworth. The great road to Pictou was now opened, at vast labour and expense.

Questions on Chapter 23d.

In what year was Nova Scotia erected into an Episcopal See ?

Who was its first Bishop ?

What was the purport of the Royal Instructions, dated November, 1787 ?

What public men were impeached in the following year ?

Who were appointed to examine and report ?

What were the results ?

When did Governor Parr die ?

Who succeeded him ?

In what year ?

CHAPTER XXIV.

"What excuse can there be for the contempt with which some treat this part of our species, that we should not put them on the common footing of humanity."

ADDISON.

NEGROES ARRIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES. REMOVAL OF 1200 TO SIERRA LEONE. MAROONS BROUGHT TO HALIFAX. THEIR REMOVAL TO SIERRA LEONE. NEGROES FROM UNITED STATES. THEIR CONDUCT. PRESENT NUMBER AND STATE OF NEGROES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The reader is now presented with a brief account of the past and present state of the negro population of Nova Scotia, and of the remarkable circumstances under which they were originally conveyed to, or taken out of, this Province.

Such negro slaves as reached this Province from the United States, from time to time, became liberated on touching our soil. Cowper truly says—

"Slaves cannot breathe in England: if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free.

After the American Revolution, several hundred free negroes were added to those already in this Province. A company having been established by Act of Parliament for the protection and sustenance of Slaves at Sierra Leone, these negroes applied to be removed thither.

In 1792, the Company, moved by feelings of benevolence, not the less sincere because most unfortunately misapplied, removed thither, in sixteen vessels, and at great expense, nearly 1200 of those people. Upwards of sixty died on the passage, and many of the others became tired and disaffected. Some perished from the effects of a climate,

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which, though congenial to their ancestors, was fatal to themselves.

And now we turn to the *Maroons*, who were removed to Halifax from their rebellious state in Jamaica. Their ancestors had harrassed the Island for 40 years, notwithstanding the expenditure of £240,000 by the British Government, in endeavouring to suppress them. At last, in December, 1795, they discovered that no less than one hundred Spanish dogs would be let loose against them. These fierce animals had been brought for that purpose from the Havana. The dread of these unusual enemies induced the hunted Maroons to yield. In June, 1796, six hundred of them had been conveyed to Halifax, and Jamaica set aside £25,000 to defray the expense of their removal and settlement. The Duke of Kent then being commander in chief at Halifax, he embodied them as labourers at the Citadel Hill, where they diligently erected the lines of the Citadel, and the Maroon *Bastion*. Many of them afterwards were incorporated, amongst the militia. Religion, however, they would neither heed nor obey.

The winter which followed, however, affording a miserable contrast to the warmth of the torrid climate which they had quitted, they became discontented and idle. Their murmurs rose above the numerous comforts which surrounded them; and after having cost the British Government, for several years, the annual charge of £10,000, they also were removed to Sierra Leone.

Two instances of folly should have left warning behind them. Yet once more Nova Scotia was to afford shelter to negroes, freed from the servitude of other lands. While blockading the American coast, the English Admiral received on board his ships, several hundred negroes, who sought the

shelter of his country and his flag. These also were sent to Halifax, and there became idle and reckless. As winter approached, Government bestowed on them rations, clothing, and agricultural tools. For these benefits, they returned idle murmurs and noisy complaints. Some went back to the United States—ninety of them were returned to Trinidad. To crown all, an immense sum was paid to the United States, by way of compensation (as that nation termed it) for their removal from their territory.

There now are probably in Nova Scotia, about three thousand of the descendants of those three bodies of negroes, some residing at the settlements laid out for them at Preston, six miles from Dartmouth; and at Hammond's Plains, twelve miles from Halifax. Others are scattered throughout the Province.

These miserable settlers are frequently aided by the Legislature, and are perpetually begging and receiving charity; yet in general they are neither prosperous nor useful.

In August, 1837, the Lieutenant Governor humanely applied to Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, for permission to remove the "refugee negroes" to various parts of the Province, and to locate them at the charge of the British Government to the Crown Lands, in the different counties of the Province of a better quality than that allotted them near Halifax. His Excellency set forth their miserable condition, and referred to their repeated refusals to remove to Trinidad. He added that one hundred and fifteen out of the one hundred and fifty families of which they consist, remained unwilling to remove in a body to some other part of the Province. The Colonial Minister replied unfavorably to this application, so that these improvident

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people, from year to year, still receive from the Legislature, sums occasionally amounting to £100.

Questions on Chapter 24th.

Repeat Cowper's lines on slavery ?

How many negroes came to Nova Scotia after the American Revolution ?

How many negroes were removed to Sierra Leone ?

What was the fate of some, and conduct of others ?

Whence were the Maroons brought ?

Relate particulars concerning them ?

How were they employed ?

To what settlement were they removed ?

Whence came another body of negroes ?

How did they behave ?

What became of them ?

How many negroes are there now in Nova Scotia, and what is their state ?

What application as to them was ineffectually made by Governor Campbell to the Colonial Secretary ?

CHAPTER XXV.

"In order to discover where man's true honor lies, we must look, not to any adventitious circumstances of fortune, but to the whole of what forms a man, what entitles him as such to rank high among the class of beings to which he belongs. In a word, we must look to the mind and the soul.

BLAIR.

WAR WITH FRANCE. PRESS WARRANTS. SUBSCRIPTION IN HALIFAX. LOSS OF TRIBUNE. BUILDINGS ERECTED BY PRINCE EDWARD.

In April, 1793, a war having commenced between England and France, Halifax again became the North American station for the British Navy and Army employed in that contest. Rich prizes were frequently brought into the Port, and the large number of Troops and Navy spread around wealth and energy. The late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, (Father of our Gracious Sovereign) during this war, greatly advanced the prosperity of Nova Scotia. On His Royal Highness leaving Nova Scotia, 1798, in order to assume the chief military command in North America, the Assembly voted him Five Hundred Pounds for the purchase of an ornamental star. *Press Warrants* were granted on five separate occasions, in this and the four succeeding years, in order efficiently to man the King's ships. In 1795, two of those ships brought into Halifax, two French Men of War, captured by them on the voyage from Guadaloupe to Virginia.

Subscriptions having been raised throughout England to aid the Government in bearing the expenses of this war, the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia contributed a considerable sum, Halifax alone raising nearly £5000.

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In November, 1797, *La Tribune*, one of the finest Frigates in the Navy, and carrying forty four guns, was lost at the entrance of Halifax harbour. She had sailed from Torbay, on the 22d September as convoy to vessels bound for Newfoundland and Quebec. Contrary to the prudent solicitations of the Captain, the master declined laying too for a Pilot. In attempting to wear the ship, she struck at mid-day. Boats soon approached her, and altho' their crews diligently labored with that of the unfortunate ship, in endeavoring to preserve her, yet about ten at night she sunk to the bottom, near the entrance of Herring Cove. The captain, most of the officers, and all but eight of the crew of two hundred and forty men, with several women and children, perished.

It is supposed that the frigate would have been saved, after having been lightened, had not the water poured with such tremendous rapidity into her. Prince Edward distinguished himself by his generosity towards the survivors.

In 1795, Governor Wentworth received the dignity of Baronet, and seems well to have deserved that distinction. In 1797, Prince Edward erected the Lodge and Rotunda, near Bedford Basin, six miles from Halifax. These beautiful premises still, although in ruins, bear evident marks of former grandeur and glory. On the 5th June, 1800, the corner stone of Mason Hall was laid by His Royal Highness, who had returned to the Province. Long will his memory be had in honor and grateful remembrance in Nova Scotia !

Towards the end of the year 1801, peace between the great European powers was declared. The people of Halifax exhibited their loyal joy on this happy event by a brilliant illumination. As

far, however, as the Parent Country and France were concerned, this peace lasted but for a year. The Legislature this year passed an Act improving the Revenue and militia systems.

Questions on Chapter 25th.

In what year did the war between England and France commence ?

How frequently were press warrants issued ?

What captures were made ?

What sum was subscribed in Halifax towards defraying the war expenses ?

When and where was the "*Tribune*" wrecked ?

How many lives were lost ?

What buildings did Prince Edward erect ?

When was peace declared ?

How long did it exist between England and France ?

What important laws passed during the session of this year ?

CHAPTER XXVI.

"The highest praise is due to the Nova Scotia Legislature, which had the good sense and liberality to commence this laudable establishment."

HALIBURTON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLE OF SABLE. WILD HORSES, &c. THERE.

The Isle of Sable is within the boundaries of Nova Scotia. It is distant from Cape Canso about eighty five miles, and is about thirty miles long, though less than two miles wide. It is low, with an appearance in colour resembling that of the sea, and therefore not to be discovered at a distance. As it lies in the course of vessels from Europe, &c.

it is in a most dangerous position. Notwithstanding it had been the sad cause of loss of lives and treasure, no establishment had been formed on it until 1801. Up to the year 1804, £1500 had been expended out of the Provincial Treasury in erecting buildings, and establishing a family thereon. In that year the Legislature commenced the grant to the establishment of £400, which has ever since been annually continued. To that sum has annually been added, since 1827, a similar £400 from the British Treasury.

The sandy soil of this "terror of navigators" produces nothing but grass and cranberries. Not a single tree or shrub grows on it ; but on the southern end are to be found rude heaps of timber and plank, repeating (as it were) their mournful tale of desolation, destruction, and death. There is on the Island a lake or pond, 18 miles long, and providentially water can be obtained throughout the Island, four or five feet below the surface. There are several hundred wild horses on the Island. Each year some of them are used for food ; others are caught by stratagem, and brought to Halifax for sale, for the benefit of the establishment, the proceeds being appropriated towards the support of it. They are small, but hardy and strong. Seals, Rabbits, and the eggs of wild birds, are also to be obtained here.

It is now in contemplation to erect either one or two Light Houses on Sable Island, notwithstanding its flat situation, and its sandy and shifting soil. In the 17th century, this Island was resorted to for the teeth of the sea horse, and for seals and black foxes. In 1598, LaRoche landed there a number of convicts, after being some time on the Nova Scotia coast, his vessel was driven to France, and these unhappy people were left in a

miserable plight. Henry IV. of France sent for them: but 12 had survived.

Questions on Chapter 26th.

What is the distance of Isle of Sable from Canso?

What is its length and width?

Why is it indiscernable at a distance?

When was an establishment placed on it?

What sums are annually granted for its support, and from what sources are they derived?

What does Sable Island produce?

What are the dimensions of the Lake on the Island?

For what was this Island resorted to in the 17th century?

Were there any convicts landed there in 1598?

What was their fate?

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Nova Scotia has been peculiarly fortunate in having had its administration intrusted generally to good, and in most instances, to great men."

McGREGOR.

PROSPEROUS ADVANCEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA. REVENUE IN 1806. ADMINISTRATION OF SIR GEORGE PREVOST. REVENUE IN 1808 AND 1809. DECLARATION OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(From 1804 to 1812.) From the period of the accession of settlers, many of them intelligent and educated men, in the year 1783, the Province rapidly advanced in population and prosperity—new settlements were located, and those which had formerly been established continued to improve. The commerce of Halifax increased, and roads were

improved. In 1806, the Revenue had increased to £20,577, and the parliamentary estimate was £7,165. In July, 1804, the Council and Assembly disagreed, so that no appropriation bill was passed, and the Governor found means of paying public salaries. In 1806, the House of Assembly having appointed William Cotman Tongue, Esquire, as Speaker, Governor Wentworth rejected the nomination, and Lewis Morris Wilkins, Esquire, succeeded to the chair.

In addition to these domestic and temporary differences, there were reasons, the following year, for anticipating foreign and more serious conflict. A war with the United States was anticipated, and in consequence a deserter taken from on board an American frigate, and three seamen, convicted of mutiny, were executed. About seven hundred militia were drafted into Halifax, and its own militia were furnished with arms.

(A. D 1808.) Sir John Wentworth having left the Province, after a satisfactory administration of fifteen years, Sir George Prevost was sworn in as his successor on the 13th April, 1808. This officer was well calculated for the administration of the government entrusted to him. The situation of affairs gave ample employment to his active mind. The United States exhibited conduct hostile to Great Britain, perhaps under the impression that France might prove victorious, and that there would thus be afforded an opportunity of seizing on the northern colonies. The Governor, therefore, soon after his arrival, accomplished a tour through the Province. In his address to the Legislature, he congratulated his people on the vast increase of imports and exports, notwithstanding the embargo of the United States, and on other "unquestionable proofs of the prosperity and in-

crease of this valuable Province." He caused twenty-six Battalions of Militia to be organised, and a large proportion of them to be armed and accoutred.

In 1808, the Revenue increased to £25,641

In 1809, it amounted to 26,598

Bromley enumerates among the benefits of the administration of Sir George Prevost, "regularity in public departments; establishment of Schools; founding the Province Building; and amending the Road Service." From December, 1808, to February, 1809, His Excellency assisted in the reduction of Martinique. During his absence, Alexander Croke, Esquire, administered the Government, with great firmness and ability. The Legislature voted two hundred guineas to Sir George, for his conduct at Martinique.

On His Excellency having been appointed Governor General of the Provinces in North America, he was succeeded by Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, in October, 1811. "Unfortunate disputes between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, led to a war between two Countries which similarity of language and ancient connexion ought to have kept in amity. The Americans unsuccessfully invaded Canada, but at sea some of their frigates being better built and equipped, obtained some triumphs over British vessels."*

On the American Government declaring War, in June, 1812, patriotic feelings were exhibited throughout the Province, and the Assembly voted large sums, for putting the Province in a state of defence.

As the interests of Nova Scotia were deeply affected by this War, we add that its alleged causes were :—the Impress of American seaman by the

*Taylor's England, p 452.

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British ; British orders in Council ; and injury to American Trade by British Blockades of the ports of her enemies.

Questions on Chapter 27th.

From what period had the Province been increasing ?

To what sum had the Revenue increased in 1806 ?

What differences existed between the Governor and Assembly in 1804 and 1806 ?

What steps were taken in anticipation of a war with the United States ?

What was the public character of Sir George Prevost ?

What proceedings did he adopt ?

When was war declared ?

What were alleged by the American Government as the causes which led to it ?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

" On these Governors devolved the solemn obligation of protecting their country from their foes ; and this they did most effectually by preserving their own independence, and doing their duty to their country fearlessly. Far ABOVE and far BEYOND the factious and faithless demagogues, stand those of whom my country proudly boasts."

BIDDLE (altered.)

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON NOVA SCOTIA. INCREASE OF REVENUE. ADMINISTRATION OF SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE. VOTE FOR BENEFIT OF CANADIANS. ADMINISTRATIONS AND GOVERNMENT OF LORD DALHOUSIE AND SIR JAMES KEMPT.

During this war, which raged from June 1812 to December 1814, Halifax became of vast importance, as the Naval Station—valuable prizes were frequently brought into the Port, and the inhabitants

realised large sums from the purchase and resale of their cargoes, and from the expenditure of the British Army and Navy. Fortunes rapidly made, were frequently lavishly expended. Many seemed to forget that the wealth and prosperity flowing from casual and temporary causes, must cease with the circumstances which created them. Thus expensive living; extravagant and rash purchases of real estate at an over valuation, combined with other causes in inflicting much distress on the transition from the lavish expenditures of the great war, to the quiet times of peace. Amidst many injuries arising to Halifax from this war, great benefits ensued. The Roads were materially improved: and a rich Revenue (amounting in 1814 to £114,533) was beneficially expended under the superintendence of the wise and indefatigable Governor. A new road from Halifax to Annapolis was opened by him; and Sherbrooke, in the county of Lunenburg, was formed and settled by disbanded soldiers, and some of their officers. The full length pictures of Governor Sherbrooke and his Predecessor, have long ornamented the Halifax Exchange Room, but even without these mementoes of these excellent Governors, Nova Scotia will long venerate their memories.

And Nova Scotia had other causes for gratitude. While during the American War, many of their fellow Colonists in Canada met with a death of suffering on the battle field, and others endured "the sad variety of pain," her favored inhabitants could exclaim:—

"The actual agonies of war,
Thank God, have been from us afar.
We have not seen the silvery flood,
Run crimson with our kindred's blood:—
We have not seen the strangers tread,

Profane the Church where slept our dead ;
Nor heard the thundering volleys come,
And tremble at the beaten drums."

In 1814 the Legislature granted £1500 in addition to £300 received from England, for the erection of the Admiral's House, and the further sum of £2500 for the benefit of Canadian sufferers by the war. In the autumn of 1814 Sir John Sherbrooke captured Castine and Machas in the State of Maine, with a tract of upwards of one hundred miles on the American coast. On the 24th December 1814, peace between the United States and England, was agreed on by the Treaty of Ghent. In 1815, the Governor accepted from the Legislature, one thousand pounds for the purchase of a sword.

In June, 1816, Sir John Sherbrooke having been appointed Governor General, embarked for Canada, and was succeeded as Lieutenant Governor, by the Right Honorable Earl of Dalhousie. Halifax this winter suffered materially from fires. The latter of the two, (on 17th December) destroyed Grassie's Buildings, and other property, to the amount of £40,000. In 1821, twenty three Houses in Sackville Street, were consumed by another fire. The Right Reverend Edward Burke, was this year created Roman Catholic Bishop, in Nova Scotia.

On 23rd of January, 1820, Nova Scotia's benefactor, the Duke of Kent, died. King George the third his father, also died the following week.

Being promoted to the command in Canada, Lord Dalhousie removed there in 1820, after having endeared himself to the Province, by his brief but satisfactory administration of four years. The Legislature devoted £1000 to the purchase of a sword and star for his Excellency, and he was

pleased to present the Province with a full length portrait of King George the second, and another of His Queen. They continue to adorn the Council Chamber. Lord Dalhousie actively patronised Agricultural Societies, and founded Dalhousie College. The "Letters of Agricola" which materially advanced our Provincial Agriculture, were published during his Administration.

Sir James Kept assumed the charge of the Government in June, 1820. In this year Cape Breton was re-annexed to Nova Scotia and constituted one of its counties. This fine Island now forms the three counties of Cape Breton, Richmond and Inverness. In May, 1822, George's Island, at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, was occupied by the officers and men of the French Frigate L'Africane, which had been wrecked on Sable Island. Out of her crew of two hundred and fifty men, six only had been lost. The hospitality of Nova Scotians to their suffering fellow creatures, induced the French Government soon after their return to France, to send a *Corvette* to Halifax, with the Emblem of the Legion of Honor to the Governor, and a Gold Medal to Mr. Hudson, superintendent of Sable Island, and another to Mr. Darby, commander of a small vessel, which had aided in saving the crew.

In March, 1824, the Governor being about to visit England, the Assembly addressed His Excellency, and desired his acceptance of five hundred guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate; but he declined acceptance. While this popular Governor presided over the province, a President of Sessions, and Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was, (on his recommendation,) established by Law, in each of the four districts into which the Province was divided: the Pictou Coal Mines were

opened, and a Bark, Whaling Company, and Public Library were established.

During the temporary absence of the Governor, the Honorable Michael Wallace assumed the reins of Government, and performed its duties with great industry and benefit. In October, 1825, an awful fire at Miramichi, N. B. laid waste 100 miles : and destroyed 500 lives, and property valued at £228,000. Great Britain, United States, and the Northern Colonies subscribed £43,067 towards relief of the sufferers. By a sad coincidence Fredericton was injured by fire.

Questions on Chapter 28th.

How was Nova Scotia affected by this War ?

What was its duration ?

What was the amount of the Revenue, in 1814 ?

Had the enemy entered the territory of Nova Scotia ?

What sum was presented, and by whom to Sir J. Sherbrooke ?

Had he been successful on the American coast ?

Did Halifax suffer by fires this year, and to what extent ?

What events took place, during the Administration of Lord Dalhousie ?

What mark of respect was shewn him, by the Legislature ?

How did the French Government display its gratitude, and for what services ?

What events occurred during Sir James Kempt's administration ?

What melancholy event happened at Miramichi, in 1825 ?

What aid was contributed, and from what quarters ?

CHAPTER XXIX.

" Such the blessings brought by peace,
Patient toil, and its increase ;
Better far than broil or brand,
Are art and labour in the land."

L. E. L.

CHARACTER OF GOVERNOR MAITLAND. GRANT FOR
ENCOURAGEMENT OF STAGE COACHES. LAWS
PASSED FROM 1828 TO 1832. REVENUE OF 1832,
AND ITS SOURCES.

In November, 1828, Sir Peregrine Maitland, who (like his immediate predecessor and successor) was among the heroes of Waterloo, took the oath of office as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. He held this command for nearly six years ; during which the piety and charity of His Excellency, and Lady Sarah Maitland, (Daughter of the Duke of Richmond) happily operated as a beneficial example to Society. Their's were the virtues which unite the more closely, the ties which bind communities to their country, and their fellow creatures.

In 1829, the Assembly voted £300 per annum for five years, in encouragement of a Line of Stage Coaches, to be run between Halifax and Annapolis provided they conveyed the mails. An Act, also passed, removing inconveniences under which Congregations and Societies of Christians labored as to management of their Lands, &c. The Militia Acts were also materially amended, and an Act passed providing for the Customs Establishment. In the next year, important Laws were enacted as to exportation of Fish ; Pilotage ; the Commerce of Halifax ; and Representation, &c. of Cape Breton.

In the Session of 1831, the Assembly forwarded to England a public remonstrance against " withdrawing the protection upon the Timber Trade of the Province, which it heretofore had received from

the duty on Foreign Timber." To this was added, a Resolution praying His Majesty's favorable attention to its memorial of 1830, seeking to "avert the evil and misfortunes to which the collection of the Quit Rents would expose the Province, by recalling such instructions to that effect as may have been unhappily issued." This year, Province notes were in circulation to the amount of £54,000. A Committee of the House, recommended payment of £500 in addition to £750 previously granted for expenses of Provincial Maps and Surveys amounted therewith.

In 1832, the Revenue amounted to	£92,330
Raised from Impost duties on	
Gallons of Wine	88,044
Gallons of Brandy, Rum and Gin	1,022,562
Cwts. of Sugar	33,413
Barrels Beef and Pork	2,076
Barrels Flour	19,684
Pounds Tobacco	216,877
Amount of duties subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	£420,750

The Cholera in 1834, was very fatal in Halifax. During its sad progress a public Fast was solemnly kept, and on its passing away, Thanksgiving was evinced by public Religious Services. The Quarantine Establishment, and Boards of Health, cost the province in that year £3,800. The Province notes in circulation, in 1832, amounted to £79,992. Important Laws were passed for the encouragement of Schools, and regulating Taverns. The Assessments necessary for repairing the Cornwallis Dykes, were also provided for. An Act relating to passengers from Great Britain and Ireland to this Province, was also added to our code of laws. The Bank of Nova Scotia was incorporated by a Provincial Statute, which came

into operation on the 30th March, 1832. A private Bank had been established in 1825.

In 1833, the honorable Samson Salter Blowers resigned the important office of Chief Justice, the duties of which he had performed for 36 years, with great learning and inflexible integrity. Judge Brenton Halliburton succeeded him, instructions to that effect having been sent by the Secretary for the Colonies, dated Decembor, 1832.

Questions on Chapter 29th.

When did Sir Peregrine Maitland succeed to the Government?

Were the examples of His Excellency and Lady of material benefit, and why?

What sum was granted by the Legislature, in aid of the Western Stage Coach Company?

What important Laws were passed in 1830?

What step was taken by the Assembly as to Timber duties?

When was the Bank of Nova Scotia incorporated?

Who succeeded the honorable Samson Salter Flowers as Chief Justice?

CHAPTER XXX.

" A broad and lasting foundation for the prosperity of the colony has now been laid ; excellent Institutions have been established, and much of the prejudice of former times has become removed, and the commercial character of the country has begun to display itself."

WHALE FISHERY COMPANY CHARTERED. PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS. CEMETRY. AGRICULTURE. CASUAL REVENUE IN 1833. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. LAW COMMISSIONERS. BRIDGES AT CORNWALLIS AND WINDSOR.

We have not yet disposed of the period, during which Sir Peregrine Maitland was Governor, when the Province continued to increase in importance. It had become the object of the Legislature to endeavour to make its resources more available, and to promote its commercial and other interests. We find, therefore, that in the year 1833, a sum not to exceed £2000 was appropriated as bounties to such owners and native seamen of the first six vessels (not less than 200 tons burthen) as should " be fitted out in the Province and cross the Equator, in the prosecution of a whaling voyage." Neither the earlier nor the present progress of the Province furnished any very lucrative or successful results from these adventures, although we find that, upwards of half a century since, they were considered as the probable source of wealth. In 1784, twenty families removed from Nantucket in the State of Massachusetts, to carry on the Fisheries, among

" The far Islands of the Southern Seas ;"

And Government furnished them with aid. Before eight years had elapsed, the Nantucket men, discouraged by a failure of a similar attempt in Hali-

fax, abandoned their designs, and removed to Milford, in England. Encouraged by the fact that there are now out of St. John, New Brunswick, six fine new whale ships, (two of them commanded by Novascotians)—and that ships and their outfits can now be procured at far less expense than formerly, a company is now about being formed in Halifax, for the purpose of sending vessels on similar voyages. In February, 1842, exertions were put forth in Halifax to renew an attempt made in 1838, which then proved abortive. There are to be 1000 Shares, at £30 each.

Nor was the public health neglected. It was determined by the Legislature, that "the practice of interment within the Town or Suburbs of Halifax should be discontinued." A law was then passed, allotting a portion of the Common for a Cemetery. The City officers now have the control of the matter, and have appointed "Commissioners of the Cemetery" from their own body. The Committee on Agriculture put forth an interesting report, (recorded in the Journals) which concludes with this remarkable paragraph:—"Agriculture should employ our ablest hands and wisest heads, and it will employ our purest hearts. It is the source of sustenance to the King and to the Beggar, as well as the source of individual and national prosperity."

In 1833, the receipts and disbursements of His Majesty's Casual Revenue was £6677 currency. The Custom House returns presented the following enumeration :—

IMPORTS.

	Vesls.	Men	Value.	Tons.
From G. B. & Brit. Possess.	417	3144	410,225l.	59,254
Coastways	1289	4661	169,928l.	78,219
Foreign Countries	1362	4532	505,477l.	116,378

EXPORTS.

	Vessels	Value.	Tonn.
To G. B. & Brit. Possess.	440	352,2811.	29,925
Coastways	1189	333 396,3091.	74,579
Foreign Countries . . .	1481	3703 228,8671.	157,550

The Appendix to the Journals of the Assembly of this year (No. 59) furnish a valuable Report of the Commissioners appointed the previous year to report on the practice and proceedings of the Courts, and the revision of the Laws of the Province. Some of the recommendations made in that report have since been beneficially adopted.

In 1834, the Tariff or Table of Colonial Impost Duties and exemptions therefrom was passed by the Legislature,—the superintendence of public grounds was provided for, and the laws as to the distribution of the estate of intestates and registering of deeds and judgment were materially altered; the Light House Law was passed, and a new code regulating importations was framed, founded upon the British Statutes for the regulation of the Customs. Acts against smuggling, others respecting drawbacks and Colonial duties were added to the Statute book.

A number of individuals being desirous to erect a Toll bridge across the Cornwallis river, obtaining a charter, actively engaged in this useful work. It has proved a successful investment, and of great benefit to the public. It is erected across a narrow part of the River, connecting the village of Greenwich with Belcher Street, on the Cornwallis side. The capital or joint stock is not to exceed £5000, to be divided into Shares of £25 each; nor can any Toll be enforced without the approbation of the Court of General Sessions, for Kings County.

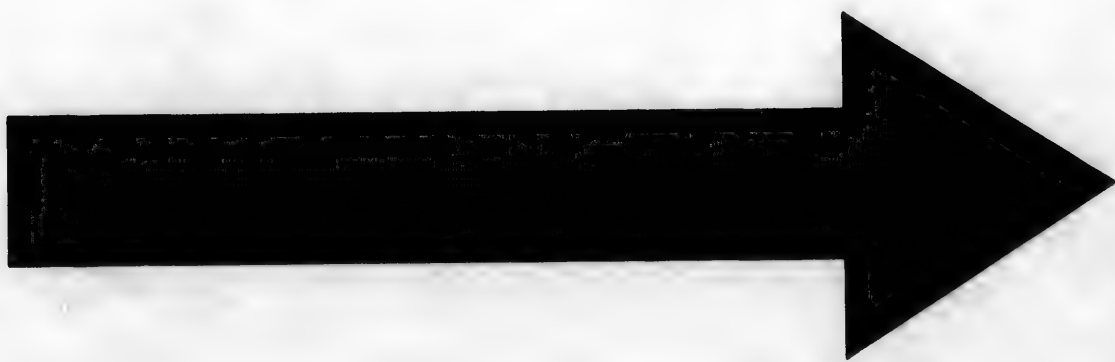
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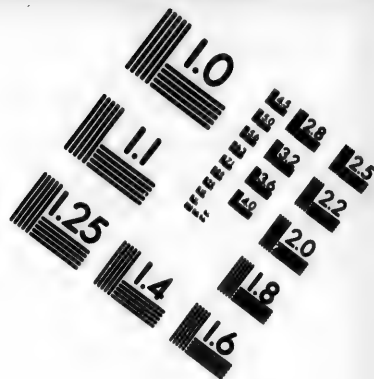
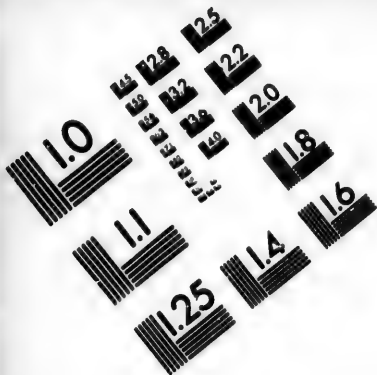
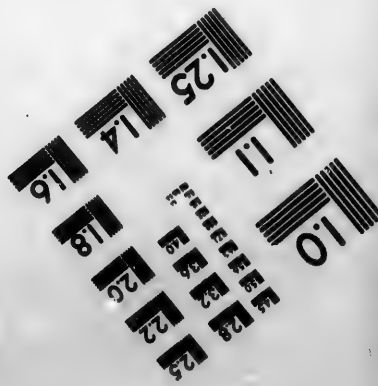
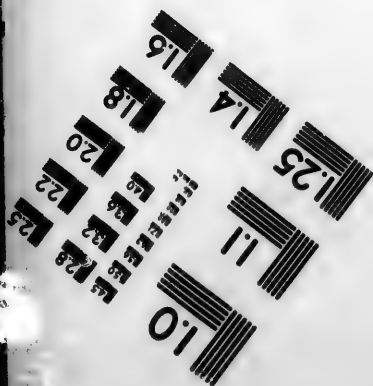
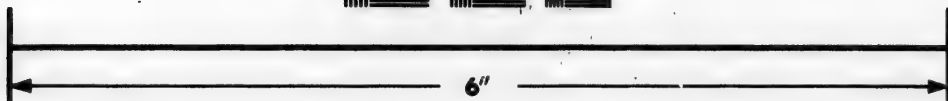
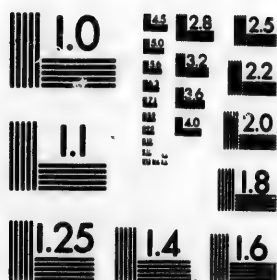


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public from the erection of a bridge across the River Avon, to connect Windsor with Falmouth, near the Narrows. The width of the river at that spot is 1050 feet. In 1819, a Lottery of six classes, restricted to £9000, was permitted by the Legislature, the net proceeds of which were to be assigned to the erection of a bridge at that spot. This work advanced no further than the building of one pier. An Incorporation was sought for and obtained in 1834, under which an elegant and substantial covered toll bridge was subsequently erected there, and remains strong and uninjured. The Shares not to exceed 600, at £25 each.

Questions on Chapter 30th.

What encouragement was given in 1833 to those who might become engaged in the Southern Whale Fishery?

Had this branch of Commerce formerly been entered upon in Nova Scotia?

What plan for its revival was proposed in Halifax in February, 1842?

Repeat what is said in this Chapter as to Agriculture?

What was the value of the Provincial Imports and Exports this year?

What were the principal Laws enacted this year?

What Charters were granted this year?

Furnish information as to them?

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CHAPTER XXXI.

" Where are they bound, those gallant ships,
That here at anchor lie ;
Now quiet as the sleeping birds,
Beneath a summer sky ?

A little while the wind will rise,
And every ship will be,
With splashing prow, and shining sail,
Afar upon the sea "

L. E. L.

PRESENT OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS. NUMBERS, &c. OF SCHOOLS IN 1835. REVENUE. WRECKS ON SABLE ISLAND. QUIT RENTS. CHARTER TO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the commencement of 1835, the Duke of Wellington, then Premier of England, forwarded to the Governor of each British colony on the coast of North America, a set of the expensive publications of the Record Commissioners in England. His Grace accompanied this valuable donation with the assurance that " a strong wish was felt to seize so favorable an occasion of offering to his Majesty's subjects in North America, a token of the regard felt for them by the Government of the Mother Country ; and also of furnishing them with the means of cherishing that interest, which it is to be hoped they may long retain, in the history and institutions of the kingdom." This valuable and important public Library consists of 257 volumes ; among which are Domesday Book—Statutes of the Realm and of Scotland—Ancient Ordinances of Privy Council, &c.

The more general diffusion of Education is a gratifying feature in this period of our history.

The returns of the Commissioners in the several Counties, furnish the following information :—

Total number of Schools, A. D. 1835.....	530
Number of Scholars.....	16,445
Amount raised by the people.....	£12,458
Sum drawn from Provincial Treasury under the School Acts,	} ... 4,667

Considerable additions were this year made to the number of vessels owned in this country, or sent to England for sale. The Revenue of 1835 from Impost and Light Duties amounted to £53,247 and the Customs duties on Flour and Brandy alone realised, in currency, £7276.

The twelvemonths ending November, 1835, was remarkable for the dismal number of wrecks on Sable Island. Five vessels had sunk on this fatal spot; the lives were saved, but the cargoes were nearly all lost. In addition, the brig *Abigail* and schooner *Grecian* were in company,—the former became a total wreck, and the crew perished; the latter struck on the north west bar, but beat over without any loss of lives. Two of the Commissioners urged that two Light Houses should be erected. The expenditure for Light Houses during this year amounted to £1412.

The subject of Quit Rents had now become highly important, as the Secretary of the Colonies was urging its speedy adjustment. A law therefore was passed, and met with the special sanction of His Majesty, by which the Provincial Parliament granted the annual sum of £2000 sterling, to be applied towards the support of the Civil Establishment of this Province. The Crown, therefore, surrendered and transferred the Quit Rents to the Province.

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A company at Halifax for making "Assurances on Goods, Ships and Freight, against the perils and dangers of the seas and navigation," was this Session incorporated by the title of the "Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company." Each Share is £50, and the original joint stock was fixed at £20,000, to which no more than £10,000 can be added. A charter was also granted to "the Albion Fire and Life Insurance Company." Shares £50. Capital not to exceed £10,000.

Questions on Chapter 31st.

What present was made by the British Government to the North American Colonies?

In what year?

Of what number do the valuable works thus presented consist?

What number of Schools were then established?

What was the Revenue in 1835?

What number of vessels were wrecked that year on Sable Island?

What was their fate?

By what mode was the Quit Rent question settled?

What Marine Insurance Company was then incorporated?

What other Company assumed a Charter?

What limits are assigned to each of these Companies?

CHAPTER XXXII.

"With nothing in our past history to discourage us, and with something in our present condition and prospects to animate us, it is our fortune to live in an age when we may behold a wonderful advancement in the country, in all its great interests."

D. WEBSTER.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND. TRADE TO INDIA
AND CHINA THROWN OPEN. REVENUE IN 1836.
MILITIA. HUMANE GRANTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
FISHERIES.

While the Province was increasing in population and prosperity, the Parent State (with which the interests and feelings of its inhabitants are so nearly connected) was happily surmounting the difficulties of a period of great public excitement. On the 12th March, 1831, the Ministry introduced the celebrated "Reform Bill." The debate on the Bill being introduced into the House of Commons, occupied seven nights; eventually there was a majority against it. The following year it passed into a law. Pestilence and insurrections meanwhile had been raging in Ireland; and soon the Revolution disturbed France. An important change took place in the British Empire, which, in its results, must bear on the Commerce of Nova Scotia. Slavery was totally abolished in the British West Indies. About the same period, the Trade with India and China was thrown open to all British subjects, and of this privilege our merchants have not failed to seek the advantage.

Up to 31st December, the impost duties secured	
amounted to	£54,258 cur.
The funded debt amounted to	62,026 "
Province notes in circulation were	59,968 "
Paid into Treasury by Col. of Cust.	14,021 "

There had been sold 14,884 acres of Crown
Land for the sum of £1951 Stg.
In Cape Breton 1909 acres 279 "

The following contrasted general return of militia in the whole Province is interesting as exhibiting a gratifying increase in its available force :—

Number of officers in 1830—1060

" " 1836—1297

Number of rank and file in 1830—24,371

" " 1836—28,376

There were this year numerous demands on the humanity of the Legislature, and it is gratifying to perceive how liberally they were responded to. The necessities of numerous families in Parrsborough obliged its magistrates to apply to the Government for aid. The failure (for three years) of their crops of grain, "the scarcity and diseased state of the herring on the shores, and the limited resources of the Poor during the winter," were alleged as the chief causes of the prevailing distress. They were probably relieved from a grant of £100 for seed to the Agricultural Committee. Nearly 400*l.* were granted to poor settlers at Cape Breton, and "towards the support of the humane establishment at Scatarie;" besides 75*l.* for the relief of the coloured people; nearly 50*l.* for Indian meal for the inhabitants of Country Harbour, &c., and 100*l.* for relief of Indians. A considerable portion of 3800*l.* were expended throughout the Province under the Law of this year, the Legislature having authorised a loan by the government for that sum, under the apprehension that unless Legislative Provision were made for furnishing seed, grain and potatoes to the poorer class of settlers, much distress would ensue.

The newly formed *Horticultural Society*, intending to form a public garden in the western suburbs

of Halifax, in order to create and extend a taste for Horticultural pursuits, &c., the Legislature granted them a favorable lease of part of the public Common.

A subject of vast importance now attracted the attention of the Legislature, viz., the Fisheries, and the infringement, by Foreigners, of existing Treaties relating to them. The Journals of the Assembly furnish (Appendix No. 79) an excellent summary outline of the Treaties connected with this long agitated subject, together with upwards of fifty pages of evidence, decisions, &c. relative to the state of the Sea Fisheries, &c. This valuable report led on to the passing an important Law in protection of these Fisheries, and to the employment of revenue cruisers each Spring for the same purpose.

Questions on Chapter 32d.

What is stated in this Chapter as to the English Reform Bill ?

What was the amount of Provincial Duties of Impost in 1836 ?

What was the militia force in 1830 ?

What was the increase in the militia in 1836 ?

What humane acts were passed in the Provincial Legislature in 1836 ?

When was the Halifax Horticultural Society established ?

What are its designs ?

What was done by the Legislature as to the Fisheries ?

CHAPTER XXXIII.

"The attachment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Nova-Scotia, which they have invariably displayed to the Mother Country—the liberality and gallantry with which, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty, they have come forward to tender to her Majesty their personal and pecuniary assistance, in the maintenance of Her authority on the North American Continent, entitle them to every consideration which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow."

Lord J. Russell's Despatch, 31st Aug. 1839.

**MARSHALL'S WORK. COMPANIES INCORPORATED.
LAWS AS TO ELECTION AND MILITIA. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

Among the Legislative appropriations for 1838 is a grant of £289 to J. G. Marshall, Esquire, for expenses of publishing his work, called "The Justice of the Peace, and County and Township Officer." The work thus became the property of the Province, and Fifty Pounds were added as a compensation for the Author's services in compilation, &c.

The following are among the other proceedings of the Legislature this year. A company for erecting Dams and Mills for sawing lumber, &c. at Moose River, in the district of Parrsborough, was incorporated. The Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, and the Wilmot Pier Company, were also incorporated. Laws were passed regulating Elections of Representatives, and establishing the mode of deciding contested election returns. A new and improved Militia Law was passed. A Law was passed regulating *Copy Rights*; and persons imprisoned under a writ of *Capias* were allowed the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Acts.

At the opening of the Session, His Excellency
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Sir Colin Campbell laid before the Legislative Council additional Instructions from the Colonial Secretary, dated 9th March, 1838, confirming the appointment of the new members of that body. The old Council had previously been dissolved, agreeably to instructions to Earl Durham, dated 6th February, 1838. The Council, in Session, published in their Journals, a code of Rules, ninety in number, for their future guidance. One of the principal matters in discussion by that body, during this Session, was the proposed measure of the late Governor General, (Lord Durham) for the union of the North American Colonies. His Excellency proposed to "form a Government for the British Colonies in North America, which, whilst it maintains the supremacy of the Mother Country, and protects the common interests of all the Colonies, shall leave to each the arrangement of its own peculiar affairs." The Legislative Council decided against the adoption of this plan,* and directed the Delegates, whom they were about sending to England, to oppose it.

During the Session of 1839, the Assembly determined on sending from among the Members of that House, two delegates to England, to represent the views of the majority. They were instructed to apply—1st, for reduction of Salaries of officers of the Customs. The Colonial Secretary conceded that the salaries of the chief officers of that department, and of several of the outport collectors should be reduced on vacancies for the future.

2d. For uniting the establishments for collection of the Imperial, Colonial, and Light House Duties—the whole services to be performed without any addition to the sum of £7,144, assigned in 1829 by

* See Appendix to Journals of Legislative Council, A. D. 1839.

the Legislature, for the support of the Custom House establishment. This has resulted in a correspondence between the different departments.

3rd. The Delegates were to urge, that every port where a Custom House officer is or may be established, should be a free port. This request remains ungranted to the full extent.

4th. They were to urge, that in the re-election of officers to fill up vacancies in the Customs, that natives should be favourably considered. The Assembly was referred to the Despatch of February 4th, 1838—which to consider such claims.

5th. The assistance of armed cruisers was to be craved, in order to lessen or remove the oppression and illegal encroachments of American citizens upon our Fisheries. The Dispatch in reply states, that the Admiral had been instructed to take the necessary steps.

6th. The confirmation by the Royal Assent of the Bill of 1838, relative to Crown Lands, was to be strenuously urged. This Bill was subsequently sanctioned—3 Victoria, Chapter 12th.

7th. The distinctions between the form of State Oaths required from Protestants and Roman Catholics in Nova Scotia, to be abolished. This was referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, to report how far the oath could legally be modified.

8th. For the confirmation of the Bill of last year relative to Merchant Seamen's Act. This bill had been rejected by reason of its fifth clause limiting the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. This was referred to the Queen's Advocate.

9th. For confirmation of the Post Office Bill of 1838, which had been rejected, chiefly because a general measure of Post Office affairs for all the Colonies was in contemplation.

For the correspondence between the Colonial Office, and the Delegates from the Legislative Council and the Assembly, the reader is referred to the Assembly Journals, for 1840.

Two delegates having been sent by the Legislative Council, and two by the Assembly, they subsequently received £400 sterling each, from the Casual and Territorial Revenue of Nova Scotia.

Newfoundland and Bermuda were detached from the Diocese of Nova Scotia, in 1840, and Rev. Dr. Spencer, Archdeacon of Bermuda, was appointed their Bishop.

Questions on Chapter 33rd.

What Law Work was purchased by the Province ?

What Companies were incorporated by the Legislature in 1839 ?

What laws are here mentioned, as having been passed ?

How did the Legislative Council decide, as to the proposed union of these Provinces ?

Briefly enumerate the purposes for which Delegates were sent to England, and the results ?

Where is the correspondence, &c. recorded ?

How were those Delegates remunerated ?

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects in this Province, happy, peaceable, contented, and rapidly advancing in wealth and prosperity, beneath the benign and powerful protection of the British Crown, cherish an ardent affection for the land of their fathers, an enthusiastic admiration of its institutions, and reverence for those forms, usages and customs by which British Liberty is protected and secured."

Address of Legislative Council ; March, 1839.

AGRICULTURE ACT. NEWFOUNDLAND STEAM BOAT
VOTE. ROAD GRANT. INCORPORATIONS GRANTED.
TARIFF. NEW HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN 1840.

(A. D. 1840.) The Assembly Committee on Agriculture for this year, having in their Report (See appendix to Journals, Numbers 23 and 24) furnished powerful arguments in favour of a Central Board of Agriculture, and a grant from the Treasury, the subject was fully entered upon by the House in Committee. Their discussions resulted in passing an Act, now in general and beneficial operation.

The Legislature granted Five Hundred Pounds per annum, for three years, towards expenses of a Steam-Boat between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. A Company to accomplish this purpose, has been incorporated by the Newfoundland Legislature. In addition to the usual Road Votes, £24,000 were granted the Lieutenant Governor for the improvement of the great eastern and western Roads. The services of soldiers were made highly beneficial by His Excellency, in the expenditure of this sum.

Queen's (since Acadia) College, at Horton, and the Royal Acadian School Society at Halifax, were incorporated by laws of this Session. A new

Board of Governors for Dalhousie College was established. The "*Margaretville Pier Company*" was incorporated by Act 3 Victoria, Chapter 37. A Tariff of Provincial Duties was determined on, and added to the Statute Book. The Halifax Gas Light and Water Company was established; and in February, 1842, steps were taken towards carrying its Provisions into effect.

A Company was incorporated by 3 Victoria, Chapter 43, "for one or more Steam Boats, to ply between Parrsborough, Windsor, Horton, Truro, and other parts of the Bay of Fundy."

The Assembly having sat four years, a new House was called, under the Act of 1840, "limiting the duration of the General Assemblies." Honorable Joseph Howe and honorable James B. Uniacke warmly contested the Speakership, the late Speaker (Mr. Archibald) being incompetent under a late arrangement, by reason of his being Attorney General. Mr. Howe obtained a majority of two votes.

The Hotel Company of Halifax was incorporated on the 27th of March, 1840. An Hotel has been erected at the cost of £15,000.

The Session commenced 3d February, and ended on the 10th April, 1841.

In the course of the year 1840, Sir Colin Campbell was promoted to the Government of Ceylon. Numerous addresses from the various parts of the Province were presented to His Excellency, expressing high respect for his person, and confidence in his unremitting anxiety faithfully to advance the best interests of this Province. In March, 1840, the Assembly forwarded to the Colonial Secretary their "Statement of Grievances, which, while they have been annually, during the last three years, laid at the foot of the Throne, still remain undressed." The majority further "solemnly declared

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that the Executive Council, as then constituted, did not enjoy the confidence of the Commons." Sir Colin, and the majority, having put constructions widely different on a Despatch of the Colonial Secretary, dated 16th October, 1839, the latter in an Address to him, expressed their deep "mortification," and urged his Excellency to re-consider the subject. The Governor replied—that he would submit the whole matter to Her Majesty's Ministers. Since then, several members of the old Council have resigned, and other members replaced them, in each of the Councils. His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Falkland was sent out in the autumn of 1840, as Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

In the Governor's Speech, on opening the Legislature, on the 3d February, 1841, His Excellency announced his intention to submit a Bill for the improvement of the Criminal Law ; an Act for the Incorporation of Halifax ; and another for the reconstruction of the Court of Marriage and Divorce. This was the first occasion in which Acts had thus been sent down as Government measures. The Council and Assembly, after introducing some modifications, passed each of these Acts. This Session also produced the new Judiciary Act, under which material alterations were made in the Judicial Establishment. The Courts of Common Pleas, and Office of President of Sessions were abolished. Three of the four first Justices of the Common Pleas were removed and pensioned, and one of them (Judge Haliburton) promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

The following excellent Bills also passed into Laws:—The Landlord and Tenants' Bill ; a Bill for the encouragement of Fisheries, and another relating to Education and common Schools.

It his highly satisfactory to conclude this chapter with the precise remarks of the Lieutenant Governor in closing his address to the Legislature last Session :—

“It is most satisfactory to me to be able to state that not one Bill has been presented by the Executive to Parliament but which has, after searching examination, been found worthy of adoption ; while I am able, consistently with my duty to the Queen, to agree to every act that has emanated from either branch of the Legislature. I cannot but regard this fact as a decided indication that my administration is approved of by the public, and that those by whom I am fortunate enough to be ably and efficiently assisted in the conduct of the Government, and to whom I am deeply indebted for the readiness and zeal with which their aid is at all times afforded, enjoy (in the degree in which for the successful carrying on of the business of the Colony, it is necessary that they should enjoy it,) the confidence of the people.”

“I thank you very sincerely” (added his Excellency) “for the support you have given me, in my efforts to do my duty by my Sovereign and the Province, as well as for the candid consideration you have bestowed on all measures submitted to you, by my direction, with the sole object of advancing the public interest ; and, for the present, I cordially bid you farewell.”

Questions on Chapter 34th.

To what extent was Agriculture taken into consideration by the Assembly in 1840 ?

What sum was granted in aid of Steam communication, and between what Ports ?

What was the amount of the Grant for Roads ?

What Charters were granted ?

Why was a new Assembly called in 1841 ?

Who was appointed Speaker ?

Repeat what is related of Sir Colin Campbell ?

What disagreement had arisen between His Excellency and the Assembly ?

When did Lord Falkland arrive in Nova Scotia ?
 Was any new practice adopted as to the Governor's
 Speech to the Legislature ?
 What congratulations did His Excellency offer on
 closing this Session ?

CHAPTER XXXV.

" Blest be this spot, where all in peace retire,
 To pause from toil, and trim the evening fire,
 When thus Creation's charms around combine,
 Amidst the storm, should thankless pride repine."
 GOLDSMITH.

BOUNDARIES, GENERAL DESCRIPTION, AND POPULATION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Until the year 1763, the limits of Nova Scotia had not been clearly adjusted, but were among the fertile sources of dispute between France and England. On the 10th February, 1763, by a Treaty between those Powers, France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Canada, Cape Breton, Florida, and all Islands within the St. Lawrence. The limits of Nova Scotia then became better known.

Nova Scotia proper lies within 43 and 46 degrees of latitude, and between 61 and 67 of longitude. Its length is about 300 and its greatest width about 100 miles. The north east part is little more than thirty miles wide. It is 2,498 miles from Valentia, (the nearest part of Ireland,) and thence to Liverpool, G. B., is 345 miles. From Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, is about 355 miles.

The Boundaries of Nova Scotia are thus set forth in the Commission to Lord Durham. " The said Territory being bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the Bay of Funday ; on the northward by a line drawn along the centre of the said Bay to the mouth of the Musquat River, by the

said River to its source ; and from thence by a due east line across the Isthmus into the Bay of Verte ; on the eastward by the said Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Cape or Promontory, called Cape Breton, in the Island of that name, including the said Island ; and also including all Islands within six leagues of the coast : and on the southward by the Atlantic Ocean from the said Cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the Island of that name, and all other Islands within forty leagues of the coast."

It contains, exclusive of Cape Breton, 15617 square miles, equal to very nearly ten millions of acres, of which about one half is appropriated. It is estimated that of prime Land there are three parts ; good four, inferior three, and incapable of cultivation, two parts.

Ranges of low mountains run from north East to south West, but the highest is not more than six hundred feet above the level of the sea. The north mountain ridge courses along the Bay of Fundy, until it terminates at Cape Blomedon, which in picturesque grandeur,

" Lifts its tall head, and swells above the storms."

Nova Scotia abounds in lakes and islands, and affords an almost perfect connection of water through the centre of the Province. Yarmouth Township alone contains upwards of seventy lakes. Its numerous and secure harbors form a remarkable and invaluable feature of its coast, and the prominent high lands of Le Have and Aspotogon are notable land marks. The rise and fall of neap tide at Windsor, is 20 feet ; spring tides, 30. At Shubenacadie being, the flood tide rises 50 feet.

Beautiful scenery adorns various parts of the Province, " exciting the wonder of strangers," and numerous tracts of rich marsh and fertile upland

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enrich it. The waters abound in Fish, and it is rich in Coal, Iron, and several other useful minerals. "Its numerous and beautiful lakes, its harbors studded with islands: its rivers, brooks and streams, of which it boasts a great profusion, enliven and embellish the Country naturally picturesque from its variety of highlands and prairies."*

The Taxes in Nova Scotia are very light. Every individual is allowed to follow as many occupations as they please; the people are ingenious, soon learning any Trade or Business. The necessities of the Country require that the Farmer, should in numerous instances be his own mechanic. The German settlers are distinguished for their industry; the Scotch for their love and pride of Country; and the Acadians for their simplicity in dress and heedlessness of Educational advancement.

Population of Nova Scotia proper, during the following periods:

In the year	1764	13,000
	1772	18,320
	1784	21,000
	1817	82,053
	1827	123,848
A.D. 1838—	County of Halifax	28,570
	Colchester	11,225
	Pictou	21,449
	Hants	11,399
	Kings	13,709
	Annapolis	11,989
	Yarmouth	9,189
	Shelburne	6,801
	Queen's	5,798
	Lunenburg	12,058
	Guysborough	7,447
	Digby	9,269
	Cape Breton say	146,903
		30,500
	Total	177,403

* 2nd Haliburton.

**Exclusive of County of Cumberland, and Military
in Halifax.**

Questions on Chapter 35th.

What Countries were ceded to England by Treaty with France in 1763 ?

What distance is Nova Scotia from Ireland ?

What distance is it from Liverpool, England ?

What from St. John's, Newfoundland ?

Where does the Boundary of Nova-Scotia commence ?

Where does it terminate ?

How many miles does Nova-Scotia proper contain ?

Are its mountains high ?

Do Lakes abound in Nova-Scotia ?

Is its scenery much admired ?

For what are the German and Scotch settlers remarkable ?

What was the population of Nova-Scotia in 1838 ?

CHAPTER XXXVI.

" When the mighty importance attached to Cape Breton by France ; its abundant Fisheries and Forests ; the capabilities of its soil, and its Coal Mines, are considered, it seems difficult to account for this Colony having been so long neglected, except by supposing that the advantages and resources of British America have been imperfectly understood."

1st McGregor, p. 385 [Abridged.]

DESCRIPTION, HISTORY, &c. OF CAPE BRETON.

Cape Breton is bounded on the South and East by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the North and North West by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso. Its greatest length is one hundred miles ; its widest part is

eighty miles, and it comprises an area of two millions of acres. It is romantic and mountainous, and many parts of the coast are of dangerous access. The Bras d'or Lake, that "Mediterranean Sea," although narrow at its passages, spreads out and nearly divides the Island. It abounds in forests, gypsum, coal, limestone, and iron ore, with upwards of 500,000 acres of good soil, there is much rocky and incapable of cultivation. In 1713 it was known to the French as "*Isle Royale*."

On 13th August 1713, a French Man of War, took possession of Louisburg, which was fortified in 1720. In the first part of this little work, we have noticed the capture of Cape Breton by the New England Troops, in 1745. The English seized upon Stores, Fish, &c. of great value; and then erected a Fort at Indian Bay, and opened a coal pit. Cape Breton was ceded to France, in exchange for Madras, in 1748. The French retained possession of it, until the English became its final possessors by successfully besieging Louisburg, by sea and land, in the memorable expedition of 1758. On this celebrated Post, three miles long, and one mile broad, the French had expended 30 millions livres, (£125,000 Stg.) The English, in dread of this eminent post again falling into the possession of France, demolished its fortifications. Where less than a century since, arose the "busy hum of men," and where shone the brightness of military array, now are heard but the reverberating sea—now are seen but the straggling cattle and their herdsmen. Instead of the splendid edifices, (the stones of which had been brought from far off France), Churches, Hospital, and all, we now find humble huts, where then stood, (as if in all the pride of strength), the Royal batteries, the

inquirer now can scarcely ascertain the mounds above which they had risen. One spot, however, is still plainly distinguishable, that last resting place alike of soldier and civilian, friar and nun :—where

“ All in their narrow home together lay.”

Cape Breton was formerly annexed to Nova Scotia, by Royal Declaration, on the 7th October, 1763, which was specially confirmed by the Colonial Legislature in 1766. Although during the period of French Dominion, the Fisheries of Cape Breton had employed upwards of six hundred vessels, and twenty seven thousand seamen, yet the British made no material efforts to colonize it, until nearly a quarter of a century after its conquest.

In the year 1784 (in the time of Governor Parr,) a separate Constitution was granted to Cape Breton, and it remained under the management of a Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, until 1820, a period of thirty-six years. Numerous evils appear to have existed during that time, nor had there been any lawful mode of raising a Revenue. Governor Ainslie represented to the British Ministry, a few months previous to the annexation, that “ This is the only measure capable of doing justice to the Island’s great resources. Above every thing it will contribute to the pure administration of justice,”

In 1820, an Act prepared by the Chief Justice, passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia, re-annexing Cape Breton to Nova Scotia. The instructions from Earl Bathurst directed that it should be made in every respect an integral part of Nova Scotia, with members of Assembly to represent its interests. The Secretary further recommended, that one or more members of the Island Council should be appointed to the Nova Scotia Council. Numerous

settlers have annually emigrated from Scotland to this Island, for the last forty years.

Arichat is a flourishing town, but Sydney still remains the capital. The following is a statement of the numbers of chaldron of coal raised from the Mines in Cape Breton, during the year 1839:—

	Home Consumption.	Exported to Nova Scotia.	Exported to Colonies.
Sydney.....	4264	13107	4542
Bridgeport.....	2690	2054	660
Little Bras D'or	25		5

At the entrance of the St. Lawrence, and on the eastern side of Cape Breton, is Scatarie Island, a fatal spot indeed! A Light House (revolving lights,) and a keeper's house, have lately happily been erected there, by the Colonies. St. Paul's Island lies 10 miles from the north end of Cape Breton, and although but one and a half miles long it is stated to have been "the passive sullen cause of more serious disasters than any spot on the face of the globe." A Light House (single light) has just been erected there also. At the south of Cape Breton is the well known navigable canal, (Gut of Canso) "a rallying point of communication with all North America." There are now numerous settlements in Cape Breton.

Population by census of 1838.....21778

For County of Inverness, and some districts in County of Cape Bre- } ... 8722
ton, there were no returns, say }

30,500

In 1841, Emigrants to the number of two thousand settled in this Island. "This Colony (writes McGregor) "is capable of sustaining from one to three hundred thousand. Let not the English Nation lose sight of it."

Re-echoing this hope, we shall close the account of this interesting portion of Nova Scotia.

Questions on Chapter 36th.

- What are the boundaries of Cape Breton ?
- In what does the Island abound ?
- What was its former name ?
- What befel the Island in 1745 ?
- What is the present state of Louisburg ?
- When was Cape Breton last joined to Nova Scotia ?
- How long had it been disunited ?
- Did it thus become an integral part of Nova-Scotia ?
- What is stated in this Chapter as to the Coal Mines of Cape Breton ?
- What as to its Light Houses ?
- What was the population of Cape Breton in 1838 ?

CHAPTER XXXVII.

May Heaven preside over the Dominions of all in authority in the Province, and may they tend to establish peace and happiness, and truth and justice, in the land.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

This Province has, ever since its earliest settlement, enjoyed the privilege of equitable government and of moderate freedom. It has been well observed in Murdoch's epitome, that "Freedom, who had gradually been winning her way as an emigrant, to these rocky shores, became firmly settled as a denizen, in 1749, when the British government gave to the settlers of the Halifax Colony, the distinct pledge, that they should enjoy all the rights and liberties of British subjects. This was renewed to the settlers from Massachusetts, invited over by Governor Lawrence ; and in 1758 was finally confirmed in perpetuity by the establishment of a Representative Constitution."

The English Common Law, breathing as it does the spirit of Freedom and Liberty, together with

its Statutes up to 1749, so far as they apply, have the force of Law in the Province.

The Commission to the late Earl of Durham, as Captain General and Governor in Chief, over Nova Scotia, may be seen in Appendix No. 82, to the Journals of Assembly for 1838.

The Governor General, however, seldom interferes with the civil government of any Province, other than that in which he personally resides. During the visit of the Governor General (afterwards created Lord Sydenham) he adopted steps as to the function of the Councils. The Lieutenant Governor is the more immediate Representative of the Crown, and is assisted by the advice of his Executive Council. That body at present consists of nine members, of whom three have seats in the Legislative Council also. The Legislative Council "is an humble imitation of the House of Lords,"* and now numbers eighteen members. The House of Assembly consists of its Speaker, (elected by each new house,) and twenty seven county, and twenty four township members. On a division of the members of the City Council of Halifax, in February, 1842, upon the question, shall the Governor be petitioned to submit to the Assembly as a government measure, "that the City should be granted the *Franchise* of two Representatives," the members being equally divided, the casting vote of the chairman negatived the proposal.

The Legislative Council and Assembly are annually summoned by the Governor, and convene in their Representative chambers, in the Province Building. We have already observed, that the Legislative Council has formed its own Rules. Those of the Assembly are in Appendix to the

*Stokes, p. 243.

Journals for 1837, p. 164. Expences of Council in 1840, were £521. Roman Catholics are eligible to either branch. The British Parliament occasionally binds the colonies by its laws, chiefly in matters of general commerce, but without being specially named, application does not extend to these Dependencies. An Act becomes a Law, when assented to by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly. It at once becomes in force, unless it contains a clause *nullifying* it until the royal assent is conceded, the royal negative must be given within three years.

For instructions to Governor General, see **Journals of Assembly, A. D. 1838, appendix No. 87.**

For instructions to Lieutenant Governor, see **Journals of Assembly, A.D. 1837, appendix No. 40.**

Either House can adjourn itself from day to day, but the Governor only can prorogue or dissolve them.

The Laws are administered by a Chief Justice, and four other Judges, who annually hold Courts in Halifax three times, and in each county twice. Each county has its Justices of the Peace, who act in General Sessions, in Special Sessions, or individually as in England. A magistrate has jurisdiction where cause of action does not exceed £3, and the magistrates decide when such sum is within £10. They also decide cases of common assault, &c. There is also a Court of Chancery, of which the Governor is Chancellor, but nearly the whole of the Chancery business is transacted in the Court of the Master of the Rolls. This Court was constituted by Provincial Act in 1826. Court of Vice Admiralty established by Act of Parliament, 2 William 4th, chapter 57. There are also the Court of Marriage and Divorce, Court of Escheats and Forfeitures, and the Probate Courts in each county.

As the late changes regarding the Councils may not be generally understood, these Bodies demand our further attention. We have already seen that the former Council, uniting within itself as well the Legislative as Executive functions, was dissolved agreeably to instructions to the Governor General, dated February, 1838. The Council was then divided into two Chambers, each of which was to be composed of gentlemen representing the various portions of, and interests and creeds in, the Province. Neither the Chief Justice, nor any other Judge was to be among its members. In conceding that the Councils should be separated into two distinct chambers, (as in Canada by act of 1791, and in New Brunswick since 1832,) the Colonial Secretary (Lord Glenelg) remarked—"Her Majesty defers to the judgment of the Assembly on that question, not without some distrust of the soundness of the conclusion." The minister added—"the holding a seat in the Assembly is to be considered as a mark of public confidence, and therefore enhancing a claim to promotion to the Executive Council." By letters patent, dated 6th February, 1838, the Governor General (Lord Durham) was instructed to form "two separate and distinct Councils in Nova Scotia." Early in the Session of 1842, the Executive Council claimed the privilege of preparing the answer to the Governor's opening speech. No Executive Councillor can in either branch of the Legislature, oppose a government measure,—nor can a crown officer be Speaker of the Assembly,—nor can the holder of an office of emolument under government be President of the Council.

It is hoped that this is an unbiassed outline of the Constitution of Nova Scotia. The writer closes it with a most sincere hope that the anticipa-

tions lately expressed by a disinterested spectator of the changes which that Constitution has undergone, may be adequately fulfilled. "We have every reason to expect, that the political evils which have disturbed and agitated a large portion of these fine Provinces, will, under an improved system of Government, and the sound feeling of British loyalty existing there, speedily subside, and give place to that internal quietude, so essential to the advance of industry and prosperity."

Questions on Chapter 37th.

Has Nova-Scotia enjoyed political freedom ever since its settlement?

Has the English Common Law extended to it since it finally became a British Colony?

Does the Governor General usually act in the Government of this Province?

What is the present number of each of the Councils?

How many members are returned to the Assembly?

By what rules is each of those bodies regulated?

How many Judges are there in the Supreme Court?

What are the other Colonial Courts?

State generally the constitution and present power of Her Majesty's Councils in Nova-Scotia?

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

"It is absurd to represent the defence and government of the Colonies as a burden." LORD BROUGHAM.

REMARKS OF DUPIN AND M'GREGOR. HARBORS OF NOVA SCOTIA. CONNECTION OF HALIFAX WITH STEAM NAVIGATION.

Although the above-remark of Lord Brougham may accurately apply to the North American Colonies in general, yet the locality and mines of Nova

Scotia more particularly place it in an advanced position, as regards its value to the British Empire. Raynal and Dupin long since ranked Halifax among the places remarkable for the value of their localities. McGregor writes : " The Province of Nova Scotia alone, if possessed by the United States, would render that republic independent of all Europe ; and, in the event of another war, when steam ships will become terrible to all others, the Americans would be enabled, by possessing the exhaustless coal and iron mines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, to defy the united naval forces of all Europe on the shores of the western world."

In a communication in 1838, from the general post office in London, Nova Scotia is described as " The Key to British North America." The preamble to one of the British Statutes eulogises the " Fisheries in North America as the best nurseries for able experienced seamen for the Royal Navy."

During the North American Revolution,—the subsequent war of the United States with Great Britain,—the attacks on Louisburg, Martinique, &c. what other port could have afforded the facilities and provided the secure and friendly shelter which pertained to the harbor of Halifax ? Nova Scotia, boldly projecting forth from the line of the main coast, presents peculiar facilities to the British Navy, and its commercial marine. While gazing on the splendid harbors of Halifax and Shelburne, the writer has indeed believed, in the literal truth of the assertion, that either of them could shelter the whole of the British Navy. Almost as much can be said of Head Harbor, Margaret's Bay. In the numerous harbors between Marie Joseph and Crown Harbor, the largest ships can be securely moored. Besides, the local position of Nova Scotia

has now become more notable, by reason of the extension of steam navigation, ("the chief feature of the 19th century.") The Cunard Steamers, with their swift voyaging to and fro; make Halifax their intermediate station, and their coal depots are there. So also Halifax is to be one of the stations of the Havana and North American Steamers from Southampton. "Steam is the Giant which will enable England to grasp more effectually the vast resources of her maritime Colonies."* The Clock-maker was not much *out of time* in foretelling that "a trip to America is going to be nothin' more than a trip to France. Do you Nova Scotians get your Legislature to interfere, for steam navigation will be the making of you, if you work it right."

The Dyke Lande in Nova Scotia materially add to its value. The county of Cumberland contains 17300 acres, besides salt marsh and intervale. On their expulsion from Horton in 1755, the Acadians left 2100 acres of dyke within the Grand Prairie. That township contains 4000 acres of Dyke; Falmouth 1185; Cornwallis 2500, and Granville 2230.

Questions on Chapter 38th.

Repeat in general terms what McGregor observes as to the value of Nova-Scotia?

What Province has been called the "Key to North America?"

On what occasions was Halifax harbor of material service to Great Britain?

What does a recent writer say as regards Nova Scotia, and the increase of steam navigation.

*McGregor, 1st Vol., p. 425.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

"Every clime affords ample opportunity for the prosecution of these studies to him who walks through the world with an open eye."

GOSSE.

NOVA SCOTIA QUADRUPEDS, INSECTS, FISHES, AND
BIRDS. BOTANY AND GEOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The enumerations in this Chapter must be very brief. Yet it is hoped they may convey useful information, and encourage the habit and duty of endeavouring to discover the good and the beautiful in all that meet and surround us, even in the most minute objects of creation.

Among the Quadrupeds of this Province, we must first notice the MOOSE (*Cervus alees*.) It is the Elk of Europe. It is usually sixteen hands high—sheds its immense horns in February—legs long, with cloven feet. The flesh is very delicate and nourishing. The hunter shoots this animal, or catches it in moose pits. The Indians use the sinews as cords. CARIBOO is smaller than the Moose, but exceeding fleet. Unlike that animal, it has brow antlers. The tendons are used as thread, the flesh for food, and the skin for leather. The LYNX (*Felis*)—elegant color, brilliant eyes, but fierce look, skin valuable. We have two kinds, Loup Cervier, and the Wild Cat. The OTTER (*Lutra*)—its fur is much prized, lives on head and shoulders of fish, strangely rejecting the other parts; it is about four feet long. The BEAVER—nearly three feet long, the tail and hind quarters furnish well flavored food; it uses the poplar and alder wood for the double purpose of food, and building its oval shaped house. These animals live in communities, erecting dams of twigs and mud, by which the superfluous water is excluded.

Many of our wild meadows have been formed by the effects of these dams. The **MINK** is black, its skin is useful. It is the cunning enemy of poultry. The **PORCUPINE** is actively sought for by the Indians, who eat the body, and use the quills to ornament moccasins, baskets, &c. They first dye them with extracts from roots of plants, &c. In Nova Scotia we also find the Bear, Fox, Weasel, Squirrel, Martin, Raccoon, and Muskrat. The **HARE** (*Lepus Americanus*) is found in immense numbers. It is white in winter, grey in summer, with a white tail. It is universally called Rabbit. It is found from Mexico to Canada.

INSECTS.—Nova Scotia presents greater varieties than England, especially of the aquatic species. Many species are of great beauty. The **FIREFLY** (*Lampyrus Corusca*) illuminates the evening air with its radiant and yellow light. They cast forth and conceal their light with great regularity and swiftness, at the interval of two or three seconds. It is a brownish and richly striped beetle. Their "mazy evolutions" are very beautiful. The Museum connected with the Mechanics' Institute at Halifax, affords beautiful specimens of Nova Scotia insects.

But we must hasten to notice the **FISHES**. Haliburton furnishes a list of sixty seven kinds of Nova Scotia Fish, besides seventeen of shell fish. Our shores and harbors abound in Cod and Haddock, and nearly every year we have spring and autumn visits of extensive shoals of Mackarel and Herring. Our Lakes furnish Trout, and our Rivers afford large quantities of Gaspereux and Alewives. Salmon are caught in great numbers near Annapolis, up LeHave River, and at Gold River near Chester. At the latter place, the Indians skilfully spear as well as hook the Salmon.

Among the ninety five BIRDS in Haliburton's list, the most common are the wild duck, blue jay, owl, yellow bird, swallow, robbin, and partridge. The Plover and Pidgeon are now seldom seen in the immense flocks, which twelve years since used to cloud the air. The WILD GEESE (*Anas Canadensis*) in immense flocks pay their "cloud cleaving" visit, and sound their trumpet-like notes usually in April, pursuing their æriel course towards Hudson's Bay, and in October returning to the neighborhood of the Chesapeake. Who can guide their wondrous course but

" That Heavenly Power whose care
Teaches their way along that pathless coast,
The desert and illimitable air,
Lone, wandering, but not lost."

As to BOTANY, the valuable list of Plants in 2nd Haliburton, p. 405, and Miss Morris's beautiful painted specimens, may be beneficially referred to. The rich and beautiful varieties of wild Shrubs and Plants in Nova Scotia, (especially our water plants) demand space and botanical skill. This work can spare but little of the one requisite,—its author possesses but little of the other. Amply will the Botanist be rewarded for his daily ramble and his evening studies.

The following information may be new to many, —perhaps it may be interesting to all :—

This Province abounds in productions connected with Natural History. The Rev. Dr. McCulloch, one of the learned professors of Dalhousie College at Halifax, some years since, "made a collection of various objects of Natural History, to be found in this Province, which Mr. Audobon pronounced to be the finest private collection in North America, and to which he has frequently referred in his splendid work upon Ornithology."

The specimens were transferred to London, but that gentleman and his family have advanced towards completing another collection, hoping to retain it in this Province. It now consists of about "four hundred native Birds, and a number of Quadrupeds, all of which are beautifully and skilfully preserved."

In October, 1837, the Colonial Secretary, at the request of the Trustees of the British Museum, addressed to each of the Governors of the Colonies, a Circular, requesting that colonists should transmit to them rare and curious objects, for a place in the national museum. "These objects will be carefully preserved, and the names of the respective donors honorably recorded among the contributors to the museum."

As to the GEOLOGY of Nova Scotia, much valuable information can be obtained in Gesner's excellent work, and in Haliburton's judicious summary, in his 2d volume. The former author describes this Province as containing within her bosom, "immense and inexhaustible treasures—coal fields of great extent—copper and lead in rich supplies,—and iron ore, sand stone, gypsum, and lime." From his geological map it appears that this Province may be thus geologically divided. The south side is the primary district, producing granite, gneiss, and mica slate. The north division of the shore counties, from Shelburne to Sydney, (including both) form the Slate district. The counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants and Pictou, are the Red Sandstone district. Beds of Iron Ore enrich Clements, Nictau, and Pictou, while the veins of Coal extend west from Pictou, and are repeated at Sydney, C. B. Gypsum to the extent of 52,885 tons was exported from Windsor from 5th July to 10th October, 1833. The Albion Mines

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(Pictou) stock is valued at £109,000, including houses, rail roads, &c.

About the year 1828, Messrs. Jackson and Alger from Boston, put forth interesting letters on the Geology of Nova Scotia, which were re-published in the newspapers of the day. The following paragraphs from letters of Students of Williams' College, Boston, the results of personal exploration in 1835, are too tempting for a Nova Scotian to omit. "In respect to physical resources, Nova Scotia appears to be highly favored. With mines of coal, iron, and copper—slate, grindstone, and plaister quarries, and in parts a soil which yields to none in fertility,—it possesses sources of wealth which need nothing but a spirit of enterprise to develop and appropriate them. We see no reason why the Nova Scotians may not be wealthy, intelligent, and happy." About six miles from Halifax, is a remarkable granite rocking stone, of 2520 solid feet. A slight touch of a lever causes it to tremble "on its precarious base." A similar curiosity may be seen on the road to Prospect.

Questions on Chapter 39th.

Enumerate the principal Quadrupeds in Nova Scotia?

Can you repeat the descriptions of either of them?

Do beautiful insects abound in Nova-Scotia?

Describe the appearance of Fire Flies?

How many kinds of Fish compose the list in Haliburton's work.

How are Salmon secured by the Indians?

How many Birds are on Haliburton's list?

Of that number, which are most common in Nova-Scotia?

What is remarkable in the wild Goose?

Is there a rich variety of Shrubs and Plants in the Province?

Who describes the Province as having immense treasures within its bosom ?

What minerals have been discovered ?

In what tracks are the veins of coal found ?

CHAPTER XL.

" If God prosper us, there shall spring spacious temples to record His goodness. From our zeal for learning, Institutions shall spring up, which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land." D. WEBSTER.

PUBLIC RELIGION. DENOMINATIONS. SCHOOL LANDS. COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES. SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The interests of Religion were not forgotten on the settlement of this Province. In the instructions of the first Governor, (Lord Cornwallis) nearly a century since, they direct that a spot in or near each Town be set aside for the building of a Church, and that four hundred acres adjacent thereto be allotted for a minister, and two hundred acres for a School ; and that God Almighty be decently, devoutly, and duly served, throughout the Government. The Book of Common Prayer be read each Sunday and Holiday, and that Churches be well kept,—and their number increased. Instructions to the following Governors tend to the same end. The last census which noticed the various denominations in the Province, thus classifies them, exclusive of those in Cape Breton. The second column shows the number of ministers in 1842.

Church of England.....	28,659.....	41
Dissenters from it.....	4,417.....	—
Church of Scotland.....	37,225 }	...23
Dissenters from it.....	405 }	
Church of Rome.....	20,401.....	16
Wesleyan Methodists,...	9,408...	19

Baptists	19,790.....	36
Lutherans, all but 70 at Lu- nenburg, }	2,988.....	1
Other Denominations.....	255	3
Acknowledging no particular Church	313.....	—

Of late years, there has been agitated the question as to the right to the Lands from time to time allotted to the support of Schools in Nova Scotia. The views of members of the Church of England in this matter, are explicitly set forth in an able communication from their Bishop to the authorities at home, in a Letter published in No. 30 of the Appendix to the Assembly Journals for 1839.

Again : the projected union of Kings College at Windsor with those of Dalhousie College at Halifax, has been strongly urged by one party, and promptly opposed by another. The Governors of Kings College declining to yield their charter, both establishments are now separately in operation.

In addition to the Pictou, and nine other Academies, and to the common Schools in this Province, there are four Colleges.

1st—KINGS COLLEGE, situate near Windsor.—It was founded by a charter from George III, and a Provincial Statute in 1787, and has ever since received annually from the Province, £400 Sterling. The Bishop, Lieutenant Governor, and the principal officers of the Provincial Government, are, ex-officio its Governors. The British Government granted £3000 towards the erection of the College, which was completed in 1797. It is an oblong wooden building, of three stories, and can accommodate the officers and 36 students. In 1813, the College obtained grants of 20,000 acres of Land, as yet unproductive. The College has an unincumbered income of £546 annually. The salaries of the officers (exclusive of that of the President) of the College and Academy amount in sterling to

£742 ; four foundation Scholarships, £80 ; ten Divinity Scholarships, each £40 Sterling, £400. The latter are supported by the two ancient Church Societies. Up to the year 1829, Kings College had granted 95 degrees, among which are 8 honorary degrees of D. C. L.

In 1825, the Bishop procured in England, from the two Church Societies, and from private bounty, £4000. In 1838, among other splendid donations, was one of £1000 sterling. A legacy to that amount had previously been bequeathed. This College receives £550 sterling from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, which thus makes some atonement for the withdrawal, in 1833, of £1000 sterling, previously annually bestowed from the British Treasury. Among the esteemed officers of this excellent University, was the Rev. Dr. Cochran, who, for upwards of forty years, filled the Vice President's Chair, with great learning and affectionate zeal. His grateful students have erected in the Collegiate Church, a marble tablet to his memory.

The Academy was built of free stone, on the college grounds, in 1819, at the cost of £8000. It is believed that the Academy Scholarships are about to be renewed.

2nd.—DALHOUSIE COLLEGE was built of stone, in a central part of Halifax, in 1818.

The Legislature made a gift of.....£3000

And a loan, for 5 years, without interest 5000

And in 1820, it incorporated the College. It was to be conducted on the plan of the University of Edinburgh.

It cost, in addition to the above.....£8000

Dividends on Stock..... 2378

Appropriation from Castine fund..... 2751

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The Governors had, in 1832, the sum of £8,289 in three per cents. The College has now its professors and classes.

3d.—ACADIA COLLEGE at Wolfville. Incorporated in 1840. Under the charge of the Baptists.

4th.—ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, (Halifax,) under the patronage of the Roman Catholics, was incorporated, March, 1841.

PICTOU ACADEMY has long been before the Public. In 1816, a voluntary society, principally composed of Presbyterians, established a Seminary for the higher branches of education, on the model of the Scotch Universities. This was sanctioned by a Provincial Act of that year, and it was incorporated. £1000 was raised from private subscriptions, and the Legislative grants from 1819 to 1827 amounted to £3100, which increased to £5000 by the year 1831. For the next four years the Provincial aid was withheld, but from that time it has usually received £400 each year. Since 1838, £200 of that sum has been deducted for salary of Rev. Dr. McCulloch, one of the Professors of Dalhousie College, who had previously ably presided over the Pictou Institution.

These Institutions are open to all, without distinction of class or creed.

"Institutes and Literary Societies are springing up in various parts of the country, and are all doing good by creating a taste for Literature and Science, and elevating the standard of general intelligence."*

The School Act of 1841, is operating very beneficially,—and the following contrast will shew an encouraging progressive advancement.

*Report of Committee (of Assembly) on Education

Year.	No. combined common and Grammar Schools.	No. com- mon Schools.	No. of Scho- lars.	Amount paid by the peo- ple.	Amount paid by the pro- vince.
1818	3	375	12,940	12,198	4,500
1835	29	498	16,450	13,250	4,667
1839	*26	549	18,562	13,500	5,464

*The increase of Academies accounts for this decrease.

To secure the services of competent and moral Teachers, —to bring Education home to all, especially to the poor,—to encourage the devout perusal of the Holy Scriptures among the Scholars, should be among the most prominent objects of those who may enjoy opportunities for advancing Education. The last mentioned object was warmly recommended by one of the education committees of the Assembly.

Questions on Chapter 40th.

Were the interests of Religion attended to on the settlement of this Province ?

What are the proportions of Religious denominations in Nova-Scotia ?

Did the Governors of Kings College decline to yield up their charter ?

In what year was Kings College completed ?

What remarkable benevolence has been applied to that Institution ?

What was the cost of Dalhousie College ?

What other Colleges are there ?

How many Schools were established in 1818, 1835, and 1839, respectively ?

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CONCLUSION.

The foregoing Summary, though imperfect and necessarily brief, affords cause of congratulation at the decided and marked improvement of this Province, particularly during the last twenty years. Reverting to a period of time still nearer, it appears evident that neither a difference in political opinions, nor any of those other causes which too frequently retard improvement, have caused the great interests of the people of this Province to be slighted, nor lightly esteemed by those in authority. As to Religion, it may be said, that in all parts of the Province, numerous Temples have been built, (in praise of Him from whom flow all our peace and prosperity,) to be turned to by men of all parties, as a refreshing relief from political or worldly care—and the services of which may “shed forth a lustre on the edge of many a dark cloud.” As to that which ever should be the handmaiden of Religion—Education—the words recently applied to England seem not inapplicable to its transatlantic colony:—“The system of Education is undergoing a silent Revolution. The refinements of Literature have found their way from the Colleges to the Schools, and the rising generation share largely in advantages of which their predecessors were totally deprived.” Personal and political liberty are freely enjoyed—Commerce is encouraged—and armed force is ready to aid in repelling injurious infringements of our fishery privileges—the midnight thief dare not molest us—the grievous calamity of an awful disease has not been permitted again to scourge us. These blessings should induce in the minds of all who enjoy them, the desire to cherish good-will towards our fellow colonists—“affection for our country”—reverence for the constitution under which our fathers have lived happily, under freedom and equal laws—obedience to the Sovereign—and, above all, a veneration for those principles of morality and religion which exalt a nation.

The second part is submitted to the reader, in the hope that it may bring to his memory practical, and perhaps useful information.

AN EPITOME
OF THE
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, &c.
OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

PART SECOND.

"If John Bull only knew the valy of these colonies, he would be great man I tell you—but he don't. You can't make an account of 'em in dollars and cents, the cost on one side, and the profit on t'other, and strike the balance off the "TOTTLE OF THE HULL," as that are critter Hume calls it. You can't put into figures a nursery for seamen—a resource for timber if the Baltic is shot ag'in you, or a population of brave and loyal people—a growing and sure market—an outlet for emigration—the first fishery in the world—their political and relative importance—the power they would give a rival—converting a friend into a foe, or a customer into a rival,—or a shop full of goods and no sale for 'em.—*Figures are the representatives of numbers and not things.*"

Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, 2nd Series.

CHAPTER A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

It appears from the Journals of the House of Assembly, that, "The Public Revenue of this Province is derived,—first, from the Imperial Duties imposed since 1826 by Acts of Parliament; secondly, from the Colonial Impost or Excise Duties on Goods imported from Great Britain and elsewhere; and thirdly, from Light House Duties. The average gross amount for the years 1835, 1836 and 1837, was respectively as follows:—

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Imperial duties.....	£14,623
Colonial duties.....	38,155
Light House duties.....	3,629

Making the annual average..... £56,407 cur.

To which is to be added the amount of the old Crown duties retained by the Customs, and yielding about £2,500 Currency.

The annual average proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, appears, from the official returns, to be as follows :—

Coal Mines..	£5,170
Crown Lands.....	1,634
Fees of Office.....	675

Making the average of the gross }
proceeds annually, } ... £7,479 cur

All of which is expended without the control of the Assembly.

The annual average expenditure for the years 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, was—

UNDER PERPETUAL ACTS.

Salary of the Lieutenant Governor, granted in commutation of the Quit Rents..... £2,000 stg.

In currency.....£2,500

Three Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, }
£600 each, } ... 1,800

Master of the Rolls..... 600

The first Justices of the Inferior Courts.....1,850

Travelling charges of the Judges of the Supreme Court, averaging, } 200

Grant for support of Customs establishment..... 7,144

“ for Windsor College..... 444

“ Halifax Grammar School..... 150

Interest on public debt, viz. £52,026 at 5 per cent., and £10,000 at 4 per cent. } ... 3,001

Treasurer..... 600

Attorney General, in addition to his salary } out of the Casual Revenue,	 150
Solicitor General.....	100
Expense of collecting Provincial Revenue, about	2,500
Light Houses.....	4,000
Post Office.....	1,500
Expense of the Legislature.....	4,500
Common Schools.....	5,000
Academies and Grammar schools	1,500
Support of the Poor.....	1,500
Interest for a loan on Shubenacadie Canal, } up to the year 1839,	 1,500
Support of Roads and Bridges.....	12,000
Pensions, Public Buildings, Militia, Packets, Ferries, Steam-boats, Breakwaters, Sa- ble Island, and miscellaneous services, } averaging,	... 7,000
	£59,539

Local Revenue raised in each county for sup- port of Poor, Public buildings, township Officers, Statute Labour, &c., amounts } annually to about	11,500 cur'y.
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As much discussion has taken place relative to the Casual or Crown Revenue, the writer here submits a summary abstract of its sources and expenditure for 1840, viz :—

Rent of Grindstone Quarries.....	currency... £45
Sales of Crown Lands.....	1,423
Rent of Mines.....	3,333
Duty on quantity above 2000 chaldrons coal.....	1,315
Fees received in Secretary's Office.....	687
Gain on Dollars, &c.....	195
	Currency.....£6,998

Paid to Delegates of Council and Assembly } each £400 sterling	currency... } ... 2,000
Towards salary, &c. Lieutenant Governor.....	1500

Salary of Chief Justice, Secretary & Clerks,
Master of the Rolls, Attorney and So-
licitor Generals, Commissioner of } ... 3,498
Crown Lands and Clerks, &c.

In 1841 there were raised and sold 24,656 chal-
drons of coal; all above 20,000 chaldrons subject
to Crown duty.

The following extract from a Despatch from
Lord Glenelg, dated July 6th, 1837, in reply to the
Address and Resolutions of the Assembly, will
explain the present state of the Civil List, or Casu-
al Revenue Question:—

“ The claim of the Assembly to control and appro-
priate the whole of the Public Revenue arising in the
Province, is frankly admitted by the Queen in the com-
prehensive and specific form in which that claim is now
preferred, subject only to the conditions by which his
late Majesty was pleased to qualify the corresponding
concession.” This concession was that the Assembly
should undertake the annual payment of the Civil List,
to consist of specified salaries to certain Government
Officers in Nova-Scotia.

Differences, however, arose as to the amount of
several of those salaries, and as to the permanency
of the salaries to the Attorney and Solicitor Gene-
ral, but in the Session of 1838, mutual advances
having been made, there seemed a prospect of
final adjustment. Still no final arrangement being
effected, a Despatch in 1841 directed the Governor
not to entertain any proposition of the Assembly
on the subject. So the matter remained at the
opening of the Session, in January, 1842. “ Her
Majesty will continue as heretofore,” thus proceeds
the Despatch of 27th September, 1838, “ to apply
those Revenues to the payment of the local Go-
vernment, or to such other objects as may be
deemed conducive to the benefit of the Province.”

Comparative Duties of Nova Scotia Duties.

In 1806.....£20,577	In 1822.....£36,634
1809..... 25,641	1840..... 44,407
1814..... 114,455	Pd. in by Collector Cust. 22,162
1818..... 42,481	— — —

£66,569

Expended on Roads and Bridges during 21 } years, between 1800 and 1821,	£240,500
Paid by the Province between 1828 & 1838 } for encouragement of whale, seal, and other Fisheries,	22,040
Grant for Roads and Bridges, 1841	24,000

Escheats, Fines, &c. accrue to the Crown.

In the House of Commons there is an annual grant termed "The Parliamentary Grant," applied to Nova Scotia, amounting to about Five or Six Thousand Pounds, Sterling. The Military and Naval Establishments are kept up at the cost of Great Britain. Expenditure for fortifications and military establishments in Nova Scotia for 1831, was £115,000.

CHATER B.**ROADS, PROJECTED CANALS, AND LIGHT HOUSES**

The Assembly annually votes a considerable portion of the Provincial Funds, towards making, repairing and altering Roads and Bridges. With the particulars of this vote, the Council seldom interfere. Commissioners to expend each sum, as apportioned, are then appointed by the Governor, who usually confirms the selection of the Local Representatives. Sir James Kempt in 1828 strongly recommended that permanent Commissioners should be appointed on the great Roads. (See appendix to Assembly Journals A. D. 1840.) Each householder also works six days Statute La-

hour in each year, and minors, &c. two days, besides labour with team, for four days, when requisite. The Statute Labour performed in 1837, throughout the Province, (excepting counties of Inverness and Richmond) amounted to

No. of men performing it.	Days Labour.	Days of Team
14,725	50,878	8,907

The sum of £28,000 was granted for the Road Service for the year 1842.

A short distance of iron Railway is used at the Pictou and Sydney Mines, and Judge Haliburton has constructed at Windsor, a Railroad formed of blocks of timber. The Pictou line cost the company £31,300.

The Provincial Executive and Legislature exhibit an anxious desire to comply with the urgent request of the Colonial Secretary, by "attention to the great importance of improving the main routes of communication, and to continue efforts in that respect, and meet, by a corresponding feeling, the exertions made by Great Britain for the purpose of keeping up a regular and rapid communication with the Colonies."

The appendix to the Journals of the Assembly for the years 1834, 1840 and 1841, furnish able and minute reports on the state of the great Post Roads.

In 1826, the Shubenacadie Canal Company was incorporated. Its history and fate are soon told. After the managers had expended the proceeds of Subscriptions in the Province, aid from the Provincial Chest, and subscriptions raised in England—in all amounting to £96,000—the Canal remains unfinished, and, (in its present state) useless. In 1837, application was made by addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly to the mother country, for aid towards the completion of this Canal, but it was not acceded to.

We pass on to the proposed Bay Verte Canal. The route was explored by Mr. McKay in 1838, and he reports favorably of a line of 14½ miles from the mouth of the River Tidwish, at Bay Verte, to the mouth of the River LaPlanche, on the Bay of Fundy. The object of this Canal is to avoid the dangerous route round Cape Breton, and open a short communication between the Bay of Fundy and the Eastern Districts. For reports of the Route, &c. see Haliburton's History, 2nd vol. ; appendix to Assembly's Journals for 1839 and 1841. The map is filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary. A Despatch from the Colonial Secretary in 1841, urged the attention of the Nova Scotia Legislature to this subject.

Another Canal is proposed between St. Peters' Bay and the Bras d'or Lake, across the Isthmus of St. Peters in Cape Breton. The expense is estimated at £17,150 for a Canal 52 feet in width at the top, and 13 feet deep. If this Canal were completed, the voyage round the dangerous Scatarie would be rendered unnecessary to numerous coasters. In order to facilitate the work, an Act was passed (3 Victoria, chap. 35) incorporating "The St. Peters' Canal company."

There are fourteen Light Houses in Nova Scotia. The amount of Light Duties received in 1840 was £3,500. A report on the efficiency, &c. of the North American Colonial Light Houses is appended to the Assembly Journals of 1840, and also a report of the Assembly Journals for 1841, No. 57.

CHAPTER C.

CORPORATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The principle of *City Corporations* was not extended to Nova Scotia until the year 1840, when

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Halifax was incorporated by Statute. This measure was not passed without much discussion in the Legislative Council and Assembly. We have seen that numerous charters have from time to time been granted to commercial and other companies.

It seems important here to notice certain principles relative to Provincial charters to companies as laid down in a Despatch of the Colonial Secretary, (Lord Glenelg) dated 31st March, 1836. "Act No. 1608 establishes a Fire & Life Insurance Company. This Act omits almost all of those securities which are usually taken in laws of this class, against the abuse of the corporate privilege, such as rules determining the greatest number of votes of which any proprietor may be possessed—rules restricting the manner of voting in respect of several shares when held by the same person—those which provide for the regular or occasional holding of public meetings—those which should prevent any encroachment on the capital for the payment of dividends—those which make provision for the regular auditing of accounts, and against waste in granting salaries—those by which the general constitution and forms of proceeding of the corporate body are regulated, and those which are designed to prevent the establishment of bye-laws repugnant to the general law of the land, or otherwise objectionable. Now, although the inconveniences derivable to the people of Nova Scotia from these omissions may be small when compared to the benefit accruing from the establishment of a Society of this description, I nevertheless think it necessary to call upon the Legislature to revise this Act."

So the assent of His Majesty was the same year withheld from "An Act for deepening the East River of Pictou," until the Assembly should strike

out that part of the preamble which adverted specifically to the lease from the late Duke of York, the grant to whom was then in litigation in England.

CHAPTER D.

POPULATION, &c. OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND BERMUDA.

Colony.	Area in square miles.	Population.		Governors.
		Number	Year	
Upper Canada	100,000	321,903	1834	{ Sir C. Bagot.
Lower Canada	206,000	511,917	1830	
Nova Scotia	18,762	175,000	1839	Lord Falkland
Newfoundland	36,000	71,000	1836	Sir John Harvey
New Brunswick	25,931	119,557	1834	Sir W. Colebrook
Pr. Ed. Island	2,157	47,034	1841	Sir H. V. Huntley
Bermuda	21	9,500	1838	Lt. Colonel Reid

CHAPTER E.

CANADA.

The state of our fellow colonists in Canada occupied a large share of the attention of the British Parliament in its Session of 1835. "The Colonial House of Assembly opposed the measures of the government, and went to the extreme of withholding the supplies. Commissioners were sent to arrange these difficulties, but the Canadians of French descent made claims, not only inconsistent with the continuance of British dominion, but with the fair claims to protection of the British emigrants who had settled in the country, and their demands were consequently rejected."* The following year "In Upper Canada the refractory House of Assembly was dissolved. and at the new

* Taylor's England.

election, a majority of members favorable to the British government was returned. But in Lower Canada, the demands of the French party were not only renewed but increased, and the Governor, after a vain effort to conciliate the House of Assembly, put an end to the Session."*

In the Session of the Imperial Parliament for 1837, that august body determined on administering the Government of Lower Canada, by a commission and special council. The standard of rebellion was raised, but by the operation of British feeling *within* the colony, and the arrival of brave Troops from *without*, it is no longer raised. The late Lord Durham, being lord high commissioner, and captain general of Lower Canada and of the other North American Provinces, he assumed his high command in 1838, but hurried back to England in 1840. The right honorable C. Poulet Thomson (afterwards created lord Sydenham) succeeded, but when about preparing for his return to England, died at Montreal on the 19th September, 1841, a few days after the close of the first Session of the new Legislature, of the now united Province of Canada. His lordship was succeeded by the right honorable Sir Charles Bagot, who arrived at Kingston on the 12th January, 1842.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia evinced its loyalty by passing a Law, on the 30th March, 1839, placing at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed £100,000 for the militia service, in case it should be required for defending this Province and New Brunswick from foreign invasion. Numerous loyal addresses were forwarded to Her Majesty, from Her subjects here, of all ranks and creeds.

*Taylor's England.

Nor did its people fail to sympathise with so many of their fellow colonists, who endured sufferings, from which they happily were exempt. In addition to private subscriptions, the Assembly voted, during the same Session, the sum of £1,025 towards relief of sufferers from the Canadian rebellion and American "Sympathisers." In a skirmish in November, 1837, the first blood of this rebellion was shed.

The reader desiring information as to the views of the loyal party in Lower Canada, is referred to the Report of the Constitutional Society of Montreal, appendix to Journals of Nova Scotia Assembly for 1838.

CHAPTER F.

EMIGRATION TO NOVA-SCOTIA, &c.

Notwithstanding there may be much truth in the picture which Bromley has drawn in his eleventh chapter, of the privations likely to be endured by many a settler in the wilderness, yet the prudent and industrious labourer will find numerous and powerful inducements to attempt the task. The times have gone by when there was but imperfect atonement for severed ties and exile from home, the Roads have each year become improved and extended.

The industrious settler almost invariably succeeds, although for several years, privations must be endured, and industry and care will long continue indispensable. The trees of the forest must be levelled, and for several seasons crops must be raised from the midst of their stumps. But each year, while it adds to the comfort of the occupant, substantially improves his farm. Other capital *exhausts* in the using—the capital of the settler *increases* with his exertions.

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It has long been considered, that the removal, under judicious arrangements, of a portion of the *redundant* population of the mother country to these colonies, would induce material benefits, and the trade, not only of the colonies but of England, would thereby be advanced. The subject in 1828 attracted the attention of the British Parliament, and while the Report of the Emigration committee of that year points out the benefits of emigration, it cautions against the evils which would arise from pressing a mere pauper population upon the colonies. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being nearer to Great Britain than Canada, and being free from agues and land fevers, present favorable fields for limited emigration.*

The British Parliament in 1831, established the number of Passengers, &c. to be conveyed in emigrant ships, and the British Government is now pledged to promote colonial emigration. In Nova Scotia, and several other of these colonies, there is a law requiring masters of vessels to give bonds that their Passengers should not become chargeable as Paupers, within one year; and for levying a tax on Passengers. By an order of the Colonial Secretary, dated 24th August, 1840, all Crown Land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was to be sold at auction (for the next three years) at a rate not less than two shillings and six pence sterling per acre. The Canada and New Brunswick land companies regulate and promote emigration. The former has an agent at Quebec, Montreal, and New York; and the latter at St. John, N. B. The Government has established in London the Board of Colonial Land Emigration, to which it refers for reports; and an extensive

*See 1st McGregor, p. 453.

company is about being formed for the same purpose. There are published in London, three newspapers furnishing information as to the colonies, viz: The Colonial Gazette, the Loudon Phalanx, and the Emigration Gazette.

The descendants of some of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, have recently united with an association in London, for advancing systematic emigration to this Province. Between May, 1827, and February, 1833, 34,154 acres of crown land were sold therein

New Zealand has become a British colony and an *Episcopal Diocese*. The fertile Islands of the Polynesian Archipelago are becoming more and more occupied by British and American residents, and still present "an immense field, into which, as yet, the plough of civilized cultivation has not set its tooth." Still of the 50,000 who annually emigrate from Great Britain, it is to be hoped that the tide of emigration may flow towards those northern colonies.

From 1832 to 1836 (both inclusive) there emigrated
from the United Kingdom to the North American
Colonies.....185,006 persons.

To the United States of America...159,773 "

In the year 1836, the number of emigrants settled in
Lower Canada was..... 9,600

In Upper Canada.....13,000

There proceeded on to the United States..... 5,000

Of that number 4,640 had been sent by parochial aid. The remainder at their own expense.

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CHAPTER G.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

America discovered by Columbus, 12th October, 1492.

LaRoche lands convicts on Sable Island in 1598.

Nova-Scotia ceded to France, 1632.

Nova-Scotia conquered by the English, 1656.

" ceded to France, by treaty of Breda, 1667.

" conquered by Phipps, 1690.

" restored to France, by treaty of Ryswick, 1697.

" ceded to Great Britain, by treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

Annapolis garrisoned by the English, 1713.

Louisburg captured, and Prince Edward Island taken June, 1745.

French power destroyed in Nova-Scotia, 1755.

Expulsion of the Acadians, 1755.

First Assembly of Representatives for Nova Scotia, 1758.

Nova-Scotia transferred by France to England, by treaty of Paris, 10th Feb., 1763.

Stamp Act passed, 1764.

Duties on Tea imported into the colonies, imposed 1767.

Assembly petition Governor to appoint Sheriffs in each county, 1771.

Fire destroys 60 buildings in county of Lunenburg, 1772.

First General Congress assembles in Philadelphia, 1773.

General Thanksgiving, 18th November, 1774.

" " 8th July, 1802.

American War commences, April, 1775.

Martial Law proclaimed in Nova-Scotia, Nov., 1775.

Independence of the thirteen American Colonies, declared 4th July, 1776.

Peace between England and the United States, 1782.

General Fast, 11th April, 1777.

" " ordered 11 times between 1794 and 1814.

New-Brunswick and Cape Breton separated from Nova-Scotia 1784.

Grammar School, Halifax, founded by Statute, £1500 granted for building, 1780.

- 36 Members of Assembly receive pay ten shillings each per day (during the Session) excepting to those residing in Halifax ; fifteen shillings per day to members of Council, in 1784.
- Great number of Houses in Guysborough destroyed by fire, 1785.
- Samson Salter Blowers appointed Attorney Genl. 1785.
 " " " " Chief Justice, 1797.
- Cumberland, the celebrated author, agent of Nova Scotia, 1785.
- Packets between Falmouth & Halifax, established 1785.
- Rev. Dr. Inglis appointed first Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1787.
- Bishop Stanser succeeded him, agreeably to an address of the Assembly to the Prince Regent in 1816.
- Bishop I. Inglis succeeded in 1825.
- Sir T. Strange appointed Chief Justice, 1789.
- First Gen'l Agricultural Society formed in Halifax, 1790
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| Second | " | " | " | " | " | 1818 |
| Third | " | " | " | " | " | 1841 |
- House of Assembly apply to the Governor for a Charter for Halifax, 1790.
- General Peace declared, November, 1801.
- Brenton Halliburton appointed Judge, 10th Jan. 1807.
 " " " " Chief Justice, 1833.
- Jordan, the pirate and murderer, hanged and gibbeted on Tower Beach, November, 1809.
- Province Building, 140 feet long, 70 wide, and 42 high, erected 1810.
- American War declared, June, 1812.
- Peace between Great Britain and the United States ratified 24th February, 1815.
- St. John's, N. F. almost destroyed by Fire, Feb. 1816
- Three shocks of an Earthquake felt in New Hampshire, Boston, and Fredericton, May, 1817.
- Rev. Dr. Burke installed Roman Catholic Bishop in Nova-Scotia in 1818.
- Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia, October, 1820
- Forgery of Province Notes by John Puttun, 1825.
- Agent for working coal mines sent to Nova-Scotia 1825.

Furnaces for Iron, &c. at Clements erected 1825.

Baptist Church formed at Halifax, 1827.

Sir James Kempt appointed Governor General of Canada, 1828.

Accession of William IV. 6th July, 1830.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived, 1834.

Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.

Troops sent express from Halifax to Canada, 1837.

Destruction of steamer Caroline, 1837.

Public services and rejoicings in Halifax on the marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.

St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society in Halifax, 3840 members in 1841.

2 Temperance Societies, 5 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms, 3 Hotels, 6 Benevolent Societies, 4 Masonic Lodges, 3 Banks and 1 Savings Bank, in city of Halifax in 1842.

8 Sunday Schools, 1629 Scholars in Halifax, in 1842.

CHAPTER H.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

Section 2nd.

Townships and Places settled, &c.

Port Royal (now Annapolis) settled by the French in 1604 and 1608.

Louisburg built by the French, 1713.

Halifax founded by Governor Cornwallis in 1749.

Lunenburg founded in 1753.

Falmouth granted, 1759.

Horton (formerly Minas) 100,000 acres, settled 1760.

Onslow settled 1761.

New Jerusalem (Shelburne) settled 1764.

Granville granted to 168 proprietors, 1764.

Windsor (formerly Pemaquid) granted 20th Dec 1764.

Cape Breton erected into a County, 1765.
 Grant of Truro executed 31st October, 1765.
 Yarmouth granted to 153 persons, 1767.
 Clare named and surveyed, 1768.
 Pictou Township settled, 1770.
 Argyle, 187 square miles, granted 1772.
 Hants County formed, 1781.
 New Edinburgh, County of Annapolis, and St. Margarets Bay, settled 1782.
 Antigonish, Rawdon and Douglas, partially settled, 1784.
 Dartmouth, 30 Nantucket families settled at, 1784.
 Guysborough, Preston, Clements, Aylesford, and part of Manchester Townships, settled 1784.
 St. Mary's Township, (Sydney) formed in 1818.
 Kempt Township, (Hants) formed in 1824.

VOCABULARY.

Acquisition—something gained.
 Adjacent—near to.
 Antigonish, (Indian)—Forked River.
 Area—surface contained between the boundaries.
 Annulling—making void.
 Aversion—dislike.
 Bastion—a bulwark or mass of earth, &c.
 Beau (Bo) Basin—beautiful Basin, Cumberland.
 Breda—a city of Brabant.
 Capitulate—to yield.
 Chedabucto—since Cumberland.
 Chebucto—since Halifax.
 Campaign—period in which an army keeps the field.
 Copyright—privilege of publishing a work.
 Capias—let, you may take, a writ taking the body.

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- Colonise—to settle with inhabitants.
 Convoy—a company for the sake of defence.
 Congenial—partaking of the same feelings or nature.
 Corporation—a political body.
 Diocese—extent of a Bishop's jurisdiction.
 Episcopal—belonging to a Bishop.
 Era—the account of time from any particular date.
 Functionaries—public officers.
 Fort Sejour, (pr Seejure.)
 Habitans—Canadian peasantry of French descent.
 Horticultural—belonging to gardens.
 Impunished—accused by public authority.
 Imperial—belonging to an empire.
 Martial Law—military authority.
 Mediterranean—encircled wth land.
 Municipal—belonging to a Corporation, &c.
 Mementoes—remembrances.
 Premier—prime minister.
 Pemaquid—Windsor, junction of two rivers.
 Press Warrant—authority to compel persons to serve.
 Patois, (pr Patwo)
 Rations—quantity of food, &c.
 Reprisals—seizures by way of retaliation.
 Retarded—kept back.
 Ryswick—a town of South Holland.
 Tariff—table of taxes, &c.
 Utrecht—capital of the Province of that name in the Netherlands.
 Wrestling—seizing.